The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,776—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 20. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 8,40 Tons, on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java, connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th March 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY. [Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

FARE........Rs. 400.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain Green, 1,675 Tons 120 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2000	300	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2107	424	L. White, about 12th	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400.

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd April.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.

Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400.
„ TO LIVERPOOL.................. „ 500.

For other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HALL LINE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA..................Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL.................. „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st Apl
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th March
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	1st May.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th March 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th March.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th March 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	26th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	about April 7th.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	„ May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	„ June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL.................. „ 500

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

S. S. ERL KING.

ALL CLAIMS against this Steamer must be settled before she sails.

She will sail on the 31st instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th March 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares, Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street

CAREW AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are prepared to receive orders for LOAF SUGAR, CRYSTALIZED and COMMON SUGAR, RUM, SPIRITS of WINE, METHYLATED SPIRIT and MILK PUNCH, manufactured at Rosa, North West Provinces.

Samples can be seen at our Office.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND TRAVELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

Sixteen varieties in undervests.
Fourteen varieties in Drawers.
Thirty varieties in Socks.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Shirtings.
Oxford and Flannel Shirts.
White and Colored Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Knots, and Neck Ties.
Overland Portmanteaus.
Solid Leather Portmanteaux.
Disraelis, Gladstones, and Valises.
Rugs, Straps, Sticks.
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas.
Military, Driving, and Kid Gloves.
Studs, Links, Solitaires.
Clothes, Tooth, and Hair Brushes.
Horn and Rubber Hair Combs.
Sponges, Soaps, Flasks.
Pocket Filters.
Patent Leather Military Boots.
Plain Calf Military Boots.
Patent Leather Elastic Side Shoes.
Patent Leather Lace Shoes.
Brown Canvas Racket Shoes
With Reeded Rubber Soles.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4 14	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7 4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6 12	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	9½ ft. by 12 ...	13 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2 12	6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 9 ...	4 14	7 ft. by 9 ...	5 8
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3 12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32...	per doz. Rs.	7 8
32 in. by 45...	„ „	10 8
34 in. by 34...	„ „	8 8
34 in. by 45...	„ „	11 4
34 in. by 54...	„ „	13 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS, SHIKAR CLOTH.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 20.
AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
EVENING AT 9 PRECISELY.

THE management have altered the hour of the Afternoon Performance from 3 to 4 o'clock, for the convenience of families and those residing at a distance, and it is their wish that it should be distinctly understood that the performances at the afternoon performances are equally as good as those of the evening.

SCHOOLS! SCHOOLS!! SCHOOLS!!!

Special reduction will be made if desired in the case of schools wishing to attend if application is made in time at the Box Office.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!

Owing to engagements in various other parts of India, prior to their departure to Singapore, Batavia, and Melbourne, the Proprietor of the Great World Circus respectfully informs the public of Bombay that the stay of the company here can only be extended to a few days longer. For the remainder of their sojourn in Bombay there will be introduced in quick succession Novelties both startling and exciting. So large and talented a congress of Star Artistes having been secured at a considerably large outlay, it now remains for the citizens of Bombay, as far as lays in their power, to testify their application of Mr. WILSON'S endeavours to cater so liberally and successfully for their amusement.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.
MANY NOVELTIES.

SECURE YOUR SEATS! SECURE YOUR SEATS

Reserved Chairs and Private Boxes can be secured at the Ticket Office from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Zenana Boxes will be fitted up for any number required on application at the Circus.

PRICES.

Private Boxes to accomodate four	Rs. 16
Chairs, First Class	„ 3
„ Second Class	„ 2
Third Class	„ 1
Fourth Class	Ans. 8

N. B.—The seats in the Pavilion are fitted this year more comfortably than ever.

NOTICE.

BILLS against the Circus will be PAID EVERY FRIDAY between 12 and 2 o'clock p.m. at the Ticket Office.

JOHN WILSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain Merello, ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour on the 19th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

UP-COUNTRY orders for Ice addressed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce convened for WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., will NOT BE HELD.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th March 1880.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of 1880 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 17th day of March 1880.

W. MAITLAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE MALABAR COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, in the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirming the following Special Resolutions which were adopted by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Wednesday, the 17th day of March 1880.

1. That out of the sum realised by the sale of the Company's house in Elphinstone Circle, a sum of Rs. 22,830 be divided in accordance with the Memorandum of Association among the Shareholders of the Company, being at the rate of Ten Rupees per share.

2. That Clause 39 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following Clause be inserted :—"The Directors shall conduct and carry on the business of the Company, and shall be at liberty to appoint one of their number Managing Director."

3. That in the first line in Clause 40 of the Articles of Association the words "said Treasurers and Managers" be omitted, and that the words "Managing Director for the time being" be inserted in lieu thereof.

4. That from the 11th and 12th lines of Clause 40 of the Articles of Association the words "Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers" be omitted, and that the words "Managing Director" be inserted in lieu thereof.

5. That Clause 41 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following Clause be inserted in lieu thereof :—"The remuneration of the Managing Director shall be Fifty Rupees a month."

6. That Clause 42 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

7. That the words "exclusive of such ex-officio Director" in Clause 43 of the Articles of Association be omitted.

8. That the words "The number and qualification respectively of the Directors be" in the first line of Clause 44 of the Articles of Association be omitted, and that the words "their number, including an ex officio Director, shall be four, and" in the same Clause be likewise omitted.

9. That the words "The said firm of Messrs Forbes & Co. and" in the second line of Clause 47 of the Articles of Association be omitted.

10. That the words "(exclusive of an ex-officio Director)" in line second of Clause 49 of the Articles of Association be omitted.

11. That the world "elected" in the first line of Clause 56 of the Articles of Association be omitted.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN MACFARLANE.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CARLSBADER SPRUDEL SALZ
THE NATURAL SALT,
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 0
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DYSENTERY, FEVER, CHOLERA,

AND OTHER DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DRINKING OF IMPURE WATER IN A TROPICAL LIMATE MAY BE EFFECTUALLY GUARDED AGAINST BY THE USE OF EFFICIENT FILTERS.

CIVIL SERVANTS and Officers of Government doing duty in the Districts should adopt every means to ensure that all water used for "drinking or cooking" purposes be first effectually purified.

In India no residence is thoroughly furnished without agood Filter.

CASH PRICES, OCTOBER, 1879.

CHEAVIN'S SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS

are the most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive stagnan or other water, effectually removing Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities from Solution.

	Rs. a.
Half Gallon size	9 0
Ditto wicker covered	11 8
One-and-a-half gallon size	11 0
Ditto wicker covered	14 0
Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0
Five gallon size	27 0
Six gallon size	34 0

ATKINS' CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTERS.

One gallon size wicker covered	11 0
Two gallon size wicker covered	15 8
Glass Table Filter with cover	6 8
Ditto larger size	8 0

FRENCH STONE BOTTLE FILTERS.

Quart Size	2 12
Half gallon size	3 12
One gallon size	5 0

POCKET FILTERS.

In case with cord	4 0

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS.

One gallon size	16 8
Ditto wicker covered	18 0
Two gallon size	24 0
Ditto wicker covered	28 0
Three gallon size	32 0
Ditto wicker covered	36 0

Filters covered with Coir at short notice.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., WATCHKMAERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. beg to inform their Constituents and the public suffering from defective sight, that

MR. N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST FROM CALCUTTA,

has arrived, and will attend at our establishment for a few days only from 10 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m., beginning THURSDAY, the 11th instant.

A large assortment of the superior and so deservedly successful

EUREKA SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

Just to hand by S. S. KASHGAR.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
N. LAZARUS, OCULIST,
CALCUTTA.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

A PERFECT PROTECTION FOR WEAR IN

THE JUNGLE, OUTSTATION OR HILLS.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	14 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	14 0
Extra quality, made with Double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14 8
Extra Stout, with Double Cork Body	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt Light, good Shape and perfect protection with Soft Silk Pad	12 8
Grey Felt on Pith Body, very Pretty Shape, good protection, Light, and finished in the best Style	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—	Ladies'	18 0
	Gents'	18 0

PITH HELMETS.

THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4 8
Ladies' Riding	6 8
Gents' Shooting	6 8

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

3, Rampart Row. — HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. — The Travellers' Kit House.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless, from	150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance from	180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting „	50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents „	100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled. and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT :—MR. E. J. BRANDON.

THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STUDIO OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

FOR SALE,

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.

Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.

Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 45 O'CLOCK,
THE CLASSICAL BURLESQUE,
"ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE."

Orpheus	Miss Madge Antoinette,
Aristacus	Mr C Cartwright
Pluto	Mr J S Hewitt
Charon	Mr H R Teesdale
Apollo	Miss Gertrude Doré
Eurydice	Miss Edith Wilson
Proserpine	Miss Agnes Birchenough
Clotil is	Mr A B Tapping

SCENE I.
Cottage of Orpheus,
SCENE II.
Charon's Ferry on the Banks of the Styx.
SCENE III.
Pluto's Drawing-room.
SCENE IV.
Landscape.
SCENE V.
Rocky Passage Leading to the Styx.

Music arranged by Mr. A. J. Levey.

The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

PRECEDED AT 9 O'CLOCK BY
"BOX AND COX."

ON TUESDAY.
BENEFIT OF
MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ...... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD,
BENEFIT OF
MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the immediate presence of

H. E. THE HON'BLE L. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

On this occasion will be performed the classical Comedy,

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;

preceded by the Laughable Farce,

SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

Between the pieces MISS MADGE ANTOINETTE will appear as THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. S. VINGORLA DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS in AID of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the Captain and Chief and Second Engineers of S. S. VINGORLA, who so gallantly remained at their posts till the last moment and went down in the ship :—

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley.
Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mowat.
F. D. Parker, Esq.
C. Grondona, Esq.
J. N. Graham, Esq.
Captain H. Morland.
A. Johnstone, Esq.
C. H. Hillcoat, Esq.
Captain J. Dixon.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
C. Macdonald, Esq.
W. Maitland, Esq.
J. L. Mackay, Esq.
H. Curwen, Esq.
G. Manson, Esq.
G. E. Ormiston, Esq.
Grattan Geary, Esq.
Rev. D. Macpherson.
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.
C. H. B. Forbes, Esq.

The Committee will also receive and administer any sums that may be subscribed for the relief of the necessitous friends of the sixty native passengers who were drowned in the disaster.

Subscriptions should be sent to the undersigned, and it is requested that subscribers will be so good as to state whether their subscriptions are for the *European Widow Relief Fund*, or the *Native Sufferers Relief Fund*.

Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the daily papers.

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, Vingorla Disaster Relief Fund.
37, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th March 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

TO-DAY TIFFIN—Mockturtle Soup, Lamb Cutlets, Tomata Sauce. Veal Pie. Grilled Beef-steak, Vegetable Curry, Salad, Cheese, Fruit, Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR.

WANTED, on HIRE, a BICYCLE for a month or so. Apply to PURVIS' AGENCY.

REQUIRED for 12 months certain, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW Must be cool and commodious. Address "K," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a PASSED HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for Up-country. Apply B. B., care of Office of this paper.

WANTED, for the Kaiser-i-Hind S. and W. Co.'s Mills, Chinchpoogly, an experienced CARD MASTER and a SPINNING MASTER of long standing. The latter should be qualified to act as the Mill Manager. Apply personally to Mr. HURKISSONDAS NUROTUMDAS at the Office of Messrs. Vurjeewundas Mahadhowdas & Co., Graham's Buildings, Fort, with copies of Testimonials. Terms liberal.

MALABAR HILL BUNGALOW (Mr. Best's) TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months. Apply to A, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRANT ROAD HOTEL (opposite to the Theatre Royal, Grant Road), under European Management. Board and Residence at reasonable rates. Tiffins and Suppers always ready. Billiards and Music every evening.

FOR SALE, one MAIL PHAETON SECOND-HAND. Apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE, a SCHIEDMAYER'S full-size PIANO in first rate order. Price Rs. 450. Apply to the MANAGER, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TO DUBASHES & SHIP CAPTAINS.—For Sale, New Iron Water TANKS, at cheapest rates. Apply to N. Rustomjee, at N. V. Curranee & Co.'s, opposite C. House

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

FOR SALE, apply 32, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, pair of fast-trotting PEGU PONIES with double set of Harness and Victoria Phaeton in very good order.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT and Co.'s AUCTION, SATURDAY next, one English built MAIL PHAETON, together with set of double harness, an English built Private Hansom Cab; also a Shigram; all in good order.

FOR SALE, a Neat light serviceable Brass Mounted OPEN CARRIAGE, Boat-shaped, suitable for one or two Horses. Price Rs. 650.

PRETTY Grey Arab HORSE, 4½ years, 14-1½ high, goes well in Single and Double Harness, also make a good Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 800.

DOUBLE Set, Black Leather HARNESS, "Grant and Son," Brass Mounting, in excellent order, Rs. 135. Apply to MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE MACHINE KNEADED BREAD, six pice [1½ anna] the 16 ounce loaf.

NOTICES.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PLATE-LAYING INSPECTOR. Salary to commence at Rs. 150 a month. Also two SUB-INSPECTORS at Rs. 50 a month each. Applications with certificates to be sent to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Sirohi Division, W. R. S. Railway, Roh, via Palanpoor.

KURRACHEE ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES in the above Company can now be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1880.

IT is proposed to COLLECT SUBSCRIPTIONS in BOMBAY in AID of the EXPENSES for PROMOTING the ELECTION of PROFESSOR FAWCETT as a MEMBER of the NEW HOUSE of COMMONS. Parties wishing to join in furthering this object are requested to communicate their intentions to the undersigned,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE,

Bombay, 18th March 1880.

HIMALAYA TEAS.

THE undermentioned SUPERIOR INDIAN TEAS are on SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

The finest Pekoe	Rs. 1 4	per lb.
Ordinary do.	„ 0 14	„
Pekoe Powder	„ 0 14	„
Souchong	„ 0 12	„

Special rates for large consumers.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSSEIN,
26, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 6th March 1880.

OPENING OF THE TOWERS OF SILENCE AT BILLIMORA.

THE ZORASTRIAN COMMUNITY are requested by the undersigned, under whose management the Towers of Silence at Billimora are built, to JOIN in the OPENING CEREMONY which will take place on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to run SPECIAL TRAINS for the occasion to Billimora as follows :—

From Bombay on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 10 p.m., Madras Time.

From Broach on Friday, the 26th instant, at 4 a. m. Madras Time.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
and others.

Bombay, 12th March 1880.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET, the well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, known as GONNE HOUSE, for the Hot Season. Rent Rs. 630. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, for the present Hot Season, the BUNGALOW known as RUGBY LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, the well-known BUNGALOW known as ROBERTSON'S HOUSE, for the present Hot Season. Rent Rs. 1,000. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW known as RED HOUSE at Matheran. Rent Rs. 300. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the ROSE and TERRACE COTTAGES, each having three Bed and Bath-rooms, now under thorough repairs, and will be completed by the first April. Rent Rs. 500 each. They command specially good view. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, the BUNGALOW known, as CRAIGIE BURN, commanding the view of Bombay last Hot Season, occupied by James Jardine, Esq. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE TET, at Matheran, the BUNGALOW known as SIR MUNGULDASS'S NEW BUNGALOW, having four Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 800.

Also the Hermitage	for Rs.	800
The Beehive	„	1,000
Florence Lodge	„	500
Ewart Lodge	„	400
Coxson's Lodge	„	500
Mary Lodge	„	500
Cama Cottage	„	500
Arnould Lodge	„	500

For plans, lists of Furniture and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the commodious desirable BUNGALOW in Mazagon, Mount Road, with an extensive Compound, now in the occupation of C. Poole, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

MAHABLESHWAR.

TO BE LET, at MAHABLESHWAR, for the coming Hot Season, the well known bungalow WOODLAWN, formerly in the occupation of the Chief and lately occupied by Col. Gillespie. It is newly done up and is the best house on the Hill. Rent Rs. 1,000. The Bungalow has been let for years together on the same terms. Early applications are requested. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

MALABAR HILL.

FOUR FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. For particulars of time, rent and situations apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, at MALABAR HILL, the desirable commodious BUNGALOW in Tarwady, now in the occupation of Mr. Pratt, and formerly occupied by the Hon. Justice Gibbs. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the desirable BUNGALOW, No. 137, on Malabar Hill, THE RIDGE, now in the occupation of Charles Macdonald Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. — in Ambawady, now in the occupation of P. Benn, Esq. Rent Rs. 165. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the South-West Upper-storied portion of the well-known BUNGALOW "KATEVILLE" on the lower road, near the sea-shore, having the accommodation of four Bed Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the comfortable Bungalow at the foot of Harkness Hill, formerly in the occupation of Reeri Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Grant Road, next door to the B. B. and C. I. R. Station, lately vacated by Mr. Barker. Rent Rs. 85. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, MOUNT CASTLE, formerly occupied by Surgeon Major Partridge. Rent Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the upper-storied BUNGALOW on the top of Chinchpoogly Hill, now in the occupation of T. B. Kirkham, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Major-General Davies. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Maria Hill Mazagon. Rent only Rs. 52. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, a charming little BUNGALOW on the west side in Middle Colaba, compound neatly laid out. It gives an idea of an English home. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Colaba, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station. Rent only Rs. 55. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1880, a desirable UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, with a detached House and extensive Compound. known as the Somerset House. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER-STORIED FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 350. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH MARCH, 1880.

BOMBAY has been accustomed to such a plethora of steam tonnage of late years, that any one who had predicted a month ago that we should have the rate for Liverpool up to 50s. per ton, with every prospect of its going higher, would have been considered insane. This, nevertheless, is the present state of things, and the Export trade has in consequence been completely upset by the continued scarcity of ready available tonnage, and unfortunately the evil cannot possibly be remedied until quite the end of the month, and even then the supply will be very moderate. That we shall have a rapid reaction before the end of our shipping season there is little reason to doubt, as the present tempting rates of freight will attract steamers here from all directions. In the meantime, however, the uncomfortable fact remains that most of our largest shippers are 'cornered' for freight, and that Seeds and Cotton are accumulating to an alarming extent. One of the results of this rapid accumulation of produce was shown in the last published return of the Bank of Bombay by an increase of thirteen lacs of rupees in the trade demand, and a corresponding decrease in the Cash Balance; the Directors consequently raised the rates of discount and interest one per cent. all round at their Board Meeting. Money in the bazaar, however, as yet is obtainable on fairly easy terms. Our Import trade shows no signs of recovery, on the contrary, influenced by dull accounts from the Home markets, prices of almost all descriptions are lower than they were a week ago.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 17¾ lacs, owing mainly to an increase in Loans, and the amount of Bills discounted of 13 lacs. The return was somewhat less favourable than was generally anticipated, although during the next few months a steady increase in the trade demand might under any circumstances be looked for; it was therefore no matter of surprise that the Directors of the Bank at their Board Meeting on Wednesday last raised their rates of discount and interest one per cent. all round. The rate consequently on Government Securities is now six per cent. No further advance has been made in the Bank of Bengal's rates in Calcutta during the week which remain at seven per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Rates for sterling during the week have been steady, and the tendency has been generally upwards. Very little business was done last Mail-day, and rates closed for the Mail at the quotations given in our last Report. On Monday the market showed unexpected strength, and an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16th per rupee was established. On Tuesday there was a further advance of 1-16th both here and in Calcutta, although the quantity of Bills offering was not large. As usual on Wednesday the Banks showed little disposition to buy, pending the sale of Council drafts in London. The allotment of the whole forty-five lacs was made on the following terms, viz.:—Rs. 32,10,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 1,20,000 to Madras, and Rs. 11,70,000 to Bombay. The average rate of allotment was 1s. 8d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 8·02d. on Bombay, the minimum rate being 1s. 8d. per rupee, at which 12 per cent. of the amount applied for was allotted. The result of the sale was that rates for sterling opened firm on Thursday at an advance of 1-32d. per rupee, very little business was done, however, the Banks being by no means keen buyers, although there was very little House Paper offering for sale. To-day the market has been quiet, and in anticipation of a fall there were more buyers of Bank Paper in the morning. During the day, however, more favorable rates offered by the Banks brought a fair amount of Mercantile Bills into the market. A rise of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver reported by Reuter this morning was apparently generally known by the Banks yesterday, as Calcutta Sterling rates are weaker this afternoon. The closing quotations are as follows, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-16d. to 1s. 8 3-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d., 4 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 17-32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 13-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 19-32d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·15. Bar Silver during the week has steadily followed the upward course of Exchange opening at 51⅞d. per oz., at which it remained until Tuesday, when it advanced to 52d., and on Thursday after the allotment of Council drafts to 52 1-16d. per oz., and on Friday to 52 3-16d. per oz.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts continues at 100 1-16, and 60 days' sight Bills are now quoted at 99¼, but very little business has been done.

On China, we quote demand Bank Bills at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong, the latest telegraphic quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Early in the week there was a quieter feeling, but latterly there has been a good demand, and considerable transactions have been reported. Four per cents. are strong at Rs. 95, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—This market continues very quiet, and values as a rule, when compared with last Mail day, are again in favour of buyers. Bank shares are unchanged. In Land Companies Colabas have declined Rs. 15, Mazagons have advanced Rs. 25, and Port Cannings Rs. 2½ per share. For Press Companies' Scrip, as is usual at this season of the year, there has been rather more enquiry, an advance of Rs 30 per share has been established in Alberts, Kurrachee. Rs. 40 in Apollo, Rs. 15 in Bellary, Rs. 5 in Berar and Indian, Rs. 2 in Broach, Rs. 100 in Colabas, Rs. 25 in Dhollerss, Rs. 10 in French and Sind, and Rs. 35 in Volkart's United. A decline of Rs. 50 per share has taken place in Akbars, Rs. 10 in East India, Rs. 20 in Fort Press, and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. For Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares there is little demand, and prices as a rule have given way. Coorla and Dhurrumseys are Rs. 15 per share lower. Great Eastern and Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo, Madras United, and Morarjees Rs. 5, Khandeish Rs. 20 Oriental Rs. 12½. An advance of Rs. 35 has been established in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Nationals and Sassoons, and Rs. 15 in Sholapore. In Miscellaneous shares there has been a good demand for Bombay Burmah Trading Company at daily hardening rates.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market this week has again been very quiet, and although just at the close there is somewhat more enquiry in the bazaar, it is only at a decline of about 1 anna per piece on Grey Goods for the week. The total clearances are only estimated at about 1,200 to 1,300 packages. Stocks, however, remain light, and so long as these do not accumulate to any alarming extent the position of the market should be strong, and a renewed demand may spring up at any time. Home advices, however, are so very unfavorable that any great activity in this market seems improbable. In Grey Goods an insignificant business has been done at 1 anna per piece decline. Bleached Goods, Dyed and Printed, are quite out of demand, the season for the latter being now almost at an end, and prices for all descriptions close in favour of buyers.

TWIST.—The transactions in imported Yarn have been on a very small scale, both on the spot and to arrive, and prices are ¼ to ½ anna per lb lower all round. Local Yarns are fairly steady, but with the fear of a dearer money market before long some disposition is shown by dealers to realize stocks at lower rates.

METALS.—With a drop of 30s. per ton in home quotations the market for Copper has been very weak, and prices are 8 annas to Re. 1 per cwt. lower. Stocks in the bazaar, however, are moderate, and any improvement in the up-country demand should lead to a rapid reaction. Braziers are nominally worth Rs. 51 per cwt., and business has been reported during the week at that price. *Yellow Metal* is also dull of sale, and no business from first hands has been reported during the week. *Iron* is in much the same position as other Metals; stocks are not heavy, but there is absolutely no enquiry.

COALS.—The only business done during the week has been a Cargo of Cardiff, per ship Khersonese in harbour, at Rs. 19 per ton. There are free sellers to arrive of Davison's West Hartley and Cardiff at Rs. 19½ per ton, but there are no buyers even at 8 annas per ton lower.

COTTON.—With very unfavourable accounts from the Home markets and daily increasing stocks in Bombay, prices here have given way Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per candy during the week, and, notwithstanding the decline, the reported transactions in ready Cotton have only amounted to about 7,000 bales. The very small business for the season of the year, considering the abundant supplies of good Cotton available, is mainly attributable to the scarcity of tonnage previously referred to, which so long as it lasts must hamper our export trade considerably. During the week, large settlements have been made by buyers, rather than take delivery of Cotton contracted for some time ago, with so little prospect at present of being able to ship it. The arrivals from up country this week amounted to 46,401 bales, against 41,827 bales last week. Machine-Ginned Broach is now coming in more freely, and the quality continues excellent, as also does that of all the Dhollera descriptions which are arriving in large quantities. Although the shipments of Cotton during the present month will fall far short of general expectation, there is no reason to reduce the estimate for the total clearances by the 31st June. On the contrary, we may in the natural course of events look for an abundant supply of cheap tonnage just before the monsoon, in which case 7,50,000 to 8,00,000 bales is not in our opinion too high an estimate.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons with previous years:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the Week	46,400	23,984	38,986
Since 1st Sept.	440,265	401,692	309,753
Since 1st Jan.	322,271	283,698	227,232

The *Clearances for Sea* since last Mail-day have been 12,956 bales, making a total since 1st January of 190,793, against 122,853 bales at the corresponding time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra, Ready	Rs. 233	= 6¼d.
F.G.F. do. do.	„ 225	= 5 15/16d.
G.F. do. do.	„ 217	= 5 23/32d.
Good do. April delivery	„ 233	= 6 3/32d.
F.G.F. do. do.	„ 225	= 5½d.
G F. do. do.	„ 217	= 5 11/16d.
Good Hingunghaut, Ready	„ 245	= 6 13/32d.
„ Broach, „	„ 244	= 6⅜d.
„ do. April „	„ 243	= 6 5/16d.
„ Dhollera, Ready	„ 234	= 6 5/32d.
„ do. April	„ 235	= 6¼d.
F.G.F. do. May	„ 224	= 5 27/32d.

SEEDS.—Early in the week there was rather more enquiry for *Linseed*, and its value in consequence advanced to Rs. 6-7 per cwt., latterly, however, with large arrivals and small purchases, prices have given way 2 annas per cwt., and dealers are willing to accept Rs. 6-5 per cwt. without attracting buyers. In *Rapeseed* there is absolutely nothing doing, and prices must decline here considerably before they will show any inducement to shippers to operate. Stocks of Old Seed are moderate, and although Rs. 6-4 per cwt. is still the nominal quotation for New Guzerat for May delivery, purchases could be effected on easier terms. Supplies of *Gingelly* continue on a moderate scale, which are being bought at about previous prices.

WHEAT.—Dealers are willing to accept lower rates for the New Crop for May delivery, but in the present uncertain state of our Freight Market buyers show little disposition to operate. We quote:—Old White, ready, Rs. 39; New White, May delivery, Rs. 34; and New Hard Red, ready, Rs. 35 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	160,000	100	all	6 p. ct	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	677½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15-6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th March 1880.

Open 1,275¾ miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,34,380 11 0
Merchandise	4,02,999 8 0
Telegraph	938 0 0
Total Rs.	5,38,318 3 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ miles ......Total Rs.	5,70,763 4 7
Decrease	32,445 1 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP HINDOSTAN, 1,547 tons, Captain J Belyed, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S S ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 177 deck passengers.

THE GOVERNMENT HIRED S S CHILKA, 1,407 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with 11 details, 2 commissariat clerks, and 1 deck passenger.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co's S. S. ETTORE, 1,318 tons, Captain C. Lazarich, will sail to-day for Trieste, Venice, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S S SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W Starratt, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. DALHOUSIE 1,066 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with Lieut. and Mrs. A. L. Sinclair 27th N. I., one detail of 21st N. I., and one public follower.

THE B I S N Co's S. S. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C M H Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Nesberg, The Rev D Hutton, Master W Higgins, Mr Hochin, Quarter Master McQuader, 83rd Foot, 2 Misses Brown, Major Weatherall, Mr D Henderson, three soldiers, 38 dooly bearers and 34 deck.

THE P AND O Co's S S ZAMBESI, 1,540 tons, Captain A Symons, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst from Venice, brought the following cargo:—7 cases gold thread 11 cases lemets, 398 packages piece goods, 81 bales, twist, 6 cases cochineal, 40 packages colours, 12 cases candles, 2 cases false gold, 69 cases beads, 51 cases geneva, 1 case boots, 1 package glass ware, 3 cases drugs, 4 cases matches 255 tons coals, 23 cases saffron, 349 boxes silver, 6 boxes silver coins, 5 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise.

MESSRS R RUBATTINO Co's S S SINGAPORE, 2,418 tons, Captain G Merello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa [24 h Feb.], with the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—503 packages wine, 120 cases champagne, 1 case cards, 3,363 cases brandy, 1 case p-permint, 25 packages corks, 5 cases butter, 1 case perfumery, 21 packages fruits, and 8 drums oil. From London—34 packages piece goods, 26 cases brandy and 65 packages papers. From Marseilles—7 packages piece goods, 23 boxes silver, 115 cases brandy, 91 cases liquours, 2 cases saffron, 50 packages sulphur, 91 cases vermouth, 10 cases blacking, 33 packages sundries, 1 case gold thread, 8 cases wines, 9 packages provisions, 8 cases absynth, and 3 packages drugs. From Genoa.—29 packages glass ware, 19 packages piece goods 5 cases thread, 20 packages papers, 29 packages sundries 2 cases brandy, 20 cases wines, 12 packages marbles, 2 packages watches, 875 tons coals, 6 cases vermouth, 165 bars and 3,608 bundles iron. From Naples—60 cases wines, and 2 cases instruments. From Messina—51 cases wines. From Suez—12 pieces ivory. From Aden—34 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Kurrachee, Mar 16.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Jamnuggur, Mar 16.
	Chanda (s)	Day	Calcutta, Feb 26.
	Singapore (s)	Merello	Genoa, Feb 24.
	Hoogly	....	Liverpool.
	I. G. Dalhousie(s)	Powell	Kurrachee, Mar 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Assam (s)	Stewart	Melbourne.
	Oorun (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Socotra, Starratt, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Hindostan, Belyed, to Calcutta.
Steamer Ettore, Lezarich, to Trieste.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zambesi, to Venice.
Steamer Singapore, to Genoa and Marseilles.
Steamer Chilka, to Rangoon.
Steamer Arrow, to Jamnuggur.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVAL.
15 Palm (s) ....Buck ....Kurrachee, March 8.

DEPARTURE.
March 15—Steamer Manilla.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL
16 Merkara (s) .... Calcutta.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
16 Navarino (s) .... Calcutta.
17 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—39 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—100 boxes brandy, Hajee Esmail Fazul.

FROM LONDON.

Erlking s—40 casks glassware, and bale corks, Tyebally Sumsoodin; 125 boxes candles, C Macdonald and Co; 6 cases confectionery, Jamasjee and Co; 2 casks white zinc paint, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.
Centurion—101 cases whiskey and 51 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee; 21 crates earthenware, Issak Noormahamed; 50 drums linseed oil, Shamjee Lelladhur; 25 runlets tar, Byramjee, Shapoorjee.
Vortigern s—22 casks umber and 17 casks ochre Hiptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Assaya s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Franconia s—1,988¾ cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum; 900 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jettanee: 1,400 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonjee Manuckjee.
Shakespear, s—350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
J B Brown s—80 bales hemp, Goculdass Jettanee; 36 bales rags, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.
Rydal Hall s—20 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Erlking s—333¾ cwts old iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 107½ cwts turmeric, Jetta Purshotum: 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 282 cwts coir yarn, Treecumdass Lowjee; 46 cwts dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee
Nepaul s—300 cwts linseed. Damoder Kessowjee: 12 cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy: 8¼ cwts ivory, Allana Munjee; 4¼ cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee; 13 cwts ivory, Purshotum Khoosal: 6 cwts ivory, Nanchund Jawarchund: 14½ cwts ivory, Surriff Durvesh; 17¼ cwts ivory, Sewnath Punalall: 20¾ cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adum; 22½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passanee.

FOR HAVRE.

Erlking s—1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co: 500 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vortigern s—50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Zambesi s—400 bales cotton, 17 bales hides, and 126 bags coffee, P & O S N Co; 350 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co,
Ettore s—100 bales hemp, Assur Veerjee.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Leo s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 345¾ cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.
Zambesi s—836 bags coffee and 6 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR BARSILONA.

Farnley s—5,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Assiria s—2,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Leo s—250 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Francisco Turati.
Zambesi s—100 bales cotton and 100 bags cinamon, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nepaul s—1 case shawls, Mahomed Saduck Nemajee.
Ettore s—1 bundle hides, M. A. Fassum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—375 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram: 30 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee; 50 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee: 67 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 43 bales cotton, Aga Syed Mirza; 12½ cwts kussoomba, Currimbhoy Ebram; 68 cwts raisins, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 77 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, Guneshlall Shobhagmull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 18th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·848
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8.)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·3
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	174.

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE M. MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

405—A F Turner—Deceima Hykoop vs James Smith Hykoop—Chalk and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

149-76—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Wamonrao Ramchunder—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
653-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co vs The Chartered Bank of I A and China—Craigie, L and T.
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Nanibai, widow of Muccoond Ramajee, deceased—Janardhen G—Anundrao Balajee, Applicant—Succoobai and Godaveribai caveatrices—H W Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Wilkinson, Col, Staff, on duty, from England.
Buckland, Lieut, 38th Regt N I, from leave, from England.
Lloyd, Lieut, R H A, from leave, from England.
Wilson, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Lyons, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
MacNeil, Surg, on duty, from England.
Codrington, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Flanagan, Surg, on duty, from England.
Peters, Captain, 13th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Evans, Captain, 13th Foot, on duty, from England.
Keith, Surg Major, on duty, from England.
Conellan, Captain, 67th Regt, on Med Cert, from Cabul.

MARCH 19.

Wetherall, Major, 16th Regt, on leave, from Cannanore.
McQuade, Quarter Master, 83rd Regt, from leave, from Belgaum.
Cartwright, Captain, 48th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Gaisford, 2nd Lieut. 21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Deolalee.
Chapman, Lieut, 29th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
Jervis, Surg, on leave, to Poona.
Smithers, Lieut Col, 14th Regt, N I, to join, to Alipore.
Perkins, Bt Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Oudh.
Busteed, Surg Major, on duty, to Calcutta.
Buckland, Surg Major, 38th Regt N I, to join, to Meerut.
Peters, Captain, 13th Hussars, to join, to Lucknow.

THE NAVY.

WE take the following naval appointments from the *Evening Standard*, Feb. 27:—

Staff-commanders.—W. H. Bradley, to the Pembroke, for the Agamemnon; J. A. R. Petch, to the Pembroke, for the Orion.

Lieutenant.—H. Preedy, to the Assistance.

Paymasters.—J. G. Shepherd, to the Agincourt; R. Diveson, to the Lord Warden, for coast guard service; E. N. Chamberlain, to the Hector.

Chief Engineers.—F. H. Herrmann, to the Euryalus; T. Crossman, to the Pembroke, for the Nelson; G. Hunt, to the Asia, for the Sultan.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
(OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM' it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

THE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of CONTRIBUTING to the FUND for the COMMEMORATION of the PUBLIC SERVICES of H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE Baronet, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., are requested to PAY their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

The Subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in the local papers as received.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th March 1880.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

AS SEVERAL LETTERS have recently MISCARRIED, Gentlemen who have NOT received ANSWERS to their communications are requested to be good enough to WRITE AGAIN.

Contributions, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITOR. business communications to THE MANAGER

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Week'y Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RUSSELL—March 19th, at the Châlet, Malabar Hill, Mrs. John G. Russell, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—March 16th, at Egmore, the wife of Mr. F George, P W D, of a daughter.
NICHOLLS—March 12th, at Roorkee, the wife of the Rev Wm Ward Nicholls, of twin daughters.
PRATT—March 13th, at Purneah, the wife of J Pratt, Esq., B C S, of a daughter.
SANDEL—March 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr M L Sandel, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1880.

IN General Roberts's despatches published the other day the public have at last received certain, if somewhat stinted, confirmation of the fact now so generally admitted throughout India, that during the recent military operations in the vicinity of Kabul the British army there narrowly escaped a fate as appalling as that of the 24th Foot at Islandwana as disastrous in its results to the Empire as was the massacre of 1842. Such, we think, must be the verdict even after perusing the General's own account of the events he describes, including the investment, for ten days, of his army by a horde of undisciplined hillmen. Not that the despatches in themselves admit that such a catastrophe was at any time imminent. On the contrary, those periods which were the most anxious to the troops at Sherpur are passed over by General Roberts with a few brief and meagre sentences; but he says enough to make it plain that the other and more independent accounts of the fighting that have come to hand were substantially correct. This unfortunate tendency on the part of modern Indian generals to pose before the world as infallible in military leadership is, however, unfair to the troops who do the real work, and to whom the credit of success almost entirely belongs. The public are led to believe that, after all, the soldiers had little else to do than to carry out with ease and in victory the splendid combinations of their gifted leaders; and, in spite of General Roberts's encomiums passed on the troops under him, of the kind manner in which the gallantry of Private This or Sergeant That is chronicled, of the generosity with which the large majority of commissioned officers at Kabul are submitted for "favourable consideration," the impression still remains after going through the despatches that victory was secured and defeat rendered impossible mainly because in General Roberts the British nation possesses—to quote Lord Lytton,—one of the most "dauntless," most "skilful," and prudent, though enterprising, generals that this or any other age has produced. No just critic will deny that General Roberts has proved himself as a leader of British troops to be possessed of many excellent qualities. He has rendered himself popular among the soldiers, he is energetic in the highest degree, he fears not responsibility, he never shirks a fight, and as a consequence he is lucky; for a leader of British soldiers is seldom wrong in tackling an enemy as soon as seen. We think, however, a perusal of the despatches under notice, when considered along with facts already known, will make it plain that General Roberts, although a good officer, cannot lay claim to either being a very prudent or a very reliable General for supreme command, where cool and careful judgment is required. He has shown himself liable to be swayed by the passing events of each day as easily as the youngest subaltern of his force and to be incapable of realizing to the full extent the significance of the real movement with which he has to deal.

In reviewing the papers under notice, we cannot do better than glance briefly at the story of those seventeen days' fighting round Kabul, filling up the gaps left in the official accounts by information drawn from other quarters. After the exceedingly easy victory of Charassiab, where the flower of the Afghan regular army was dispersed by the presence of a few companies of British infantry, our troops settled down before Kabul in complete confidence of their ability to overcome anything that Afghanistan could bring against them, while General Roberts, also led away by the ease with which he had conquered all opposition, ambitiously took upon himself the duties of the Amirship and the government of the country. During this period, as the despatches admit, the national pride of the Afghans was "touched to the quick," and we know now, although General Roberts did not realise the fact then, that a movement began, which was to set against us the entire Afghan people. During the preceding campaigns our troops had merely to contend with the half-hearted soldiery of Shere Ali's modern regiments. The bulk of the people, knowing that our grievance against their Government was a just one, did not enlist themselves in what was not as yet a national cause. But no sooner did the invaders manifest an intention of remaining in the land than the ever-busy mullahs found ready listeners to their exhortations in every village. And so the storm gathered while the British General all the time was sending daily despatches to India assuring the Viceroy that the population were peacefully settling down, and that our presence was pleasing to all except a few malcontents. And then there was a review of the British army outside Sherpur which the Hindoos of Kabul tell us finally decided the Afghan leaders to make head against us. At that review, to the astonishment of the spectators, it was seen that the army which had conquered their country and that held their capital was only after all but a handful of men. The information brought into the British General as to the extent of the rising was most imperfect—a fact not acknowledged in the despatches, but it is virtually the case that our people were taken by surprise. True, the Hindoos of Kabul frequently warned us that a mighty gathering was going on, and even besought our officers that reinforcements should be hurried up from India. But these warnings were disregarded, and when no longer any doubt remained that hostilities were indeed about to be resumed, the General did not hesitate to send out, miles away from Sherpur, two weak detachments that were to "break the combination before it came to a head." These left camp upon the 8th and 9th of December, and almost immediately encountered the enemy. And now comes the question that military men ask, but to which as yet there has been no reply. Granting that General Roberts was misled by his spies, how is it that the cavalry did not discover and search out the large bodies of hostile men who it is now known were gathered in every quarter: in front, in rear, and on both flanks of our two columns? British generals do not appear to have as yet realised the proper duties which ought to be entrusted to the splendid horsemen they have at command, for that there is a want of dash in the performance of cavalry reconnaissances is certainly not the fault of the officers and men. And so Generals Baker and Macpherson blundered and floundered about the valleys beyond the Kabul hills unconscious of the danger which had now become imminent, for Sherpur was well nigh denuded of troops. On the 11th of December the horse artillery and cavalry were directed to move out and reinforce General Macpherson in Argandeh, where he was wondering about in an unsuccessful attempt to grapple with the enemy who had slipped past him to the number of 10,000 men in full march for Kabul itself. These General Massy encountered, and the result discovered to General Roberts for the first time that he had now to deal with different men from the defenders of the Peiwar Kotal and of Charassiab. We will not again go over the incidents connected with the loss of the guns; merely remarking that the prompt movement of the 200 Highlanders from Sherpur to the Deh Mozung gorge, is now admitted to have saved Sherpur and preserved the army from a frightful disaster. Indeed, it is still inexplicable that an enemy which had come on so steadily in the face of a heavy artillery fire, and that had repulsed so unflinchingly two cavalry charges, should have been moved aside by so slender an opposition as that offered by the 72nd Detachment. In the meantime several of the horse gunners had galloped into Sherpur minus their guns, and when night fell General Macpherson was still some miles away, he having been recalled in hot haste by General Roberts, who now realised the critical position into which he had been led. All attempts to communicate with General Baker had failed, and uncertainty prevailed as to what had become of his column. Sherpur itself was, practically speaking, defenceless, for although about five months' provisions had been accumulated, but little had been done towards erecting field works, and there was a gap over two miles long through which an enemy might have entered with no obstacle to bar his advance save the rifles of the soldiers. That night was one which will never be forgotten by those within the cantonment. A victorious enemy surging all round, while within, even after arming the sick and wounded, barely five hundred men could be mustered. If Mahomed Jan's followers had come on that night, there is little doubt that not a man of the British army would have survived to tell the tale, for Generals Baker and Macpherson's brigades, cut off from their ammunition and supplies, and separated among the hills, could hardly have made their way to India. And what does General Roberts say about this anxious period? Absolutely nothing; nor does he admit even by inference the terrible risk that had been run. Next morning saw the whole of the scattered British army in full march for Sherpur, where a concentration had been ordered. The Guides made a forced night-march from Sei Baba, a distance of forty-five miles—an exploit for which no credit is given in the despatches—and General Baker, at last made aware of the critical condition of affairs at Headquarters, also hastened to join his superior officer, being assailed all the way in front, in rear, and on both flanks. By the evening of the 12th the troops were all concentrated. Strenuous efforts had been made to increase the defences of Sherpur, but the attempts during the day to drive the enemy from the commanding position he occupied on the hills overlooking Kabul were quite unsuccessful. These hills surround Kabul on three sides, and tower up some two thousand feet above the plateau, on which it stands. Looking from Sherpur the high peak on the left is named Takt-i-Shah; that on the right Asmai. On the former the enemy had taken his stand, and from thence General Roberts determined to drive him. He was successful, and telegrams were at once despatched to India announcing a complete victory, while the General himself rushed to the conclusion that the operations were at an end, and that the enemy would disperse. But next morning showed the standards that had been driven off Takt-i-Shah flaunting over the Asmai heights, and again our troops prepared an attack which, although successful at first, ended in a retreat on our entrenchments. General Roberts describes this retreat as having been conducted "quietly and steadily," but at the point where the mountain guns were lost, if other accounts are to be trusted, the troops, pursued by overpowering numbers moved off the ground more precipitately than appears in the despatches.

So at last General Roberts was taught that five thousand men, however well disciplined, are unable to cope with a nation in arms, and those who had been impressing both upon him and upon the Government of India the danger of maintaining so small a force at Kabul, were proved to have been right in their anticipations. The incidents of the investment, and of the measures taken for the re-establishment of our authority at Kabul, we will reserve for notice on another occasion.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir W. Robinson, Governor of South Australia, and Lady Robinson, arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. steamship Hydaspes on Thursday, owing to an accident having happened to the steamer's machinery which caused her to put in here for repairs. Sir William and Lady Robinson landed at the Mazagon bunder on Thursday afternoon and proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point, where he remained for the night and reembarked on board the S. S. Assam from the same bunder yesterday morning. A salute was fired from the saluting battery. His Excellency was conveyed from and to the Mazagon bunder in the Governor's State carriage, escorted by a detachment of the Governor's body-guard. His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Right. Hon. Lionel Robert Ashburner, accompanied Sir Wm. Robinson to the bunder.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 27.

THERE are good grounds for believing that the present situation of affairs in Parliament indicates "the beginning of the end." All the Estimates are out, the Irish Distress Relief Bill has passed the Commons, the Criminal Code Bill and the Bankruptcy Bill have been referred to a select committee, and the Government measures for simplifying the sale and transfer of land promised in the Queen's Speech have been introduced in the House of Lords, and will probably not occupy much time in the Commons. There is little in the way, therefore, for a rush at the Estimates if it is thought necessary to wind up the necessary business of the session quickly, and it is understood that the Conservatives are so convinced that their electioneering prospects have lately greatly improved, that if they had a reasonable excuse they would be glad to go to the country at once. At present, however, there is no available election "cry," but the Opposition believe that Lord Beaconsfield is watching an opportunity to fasten the charge of obstruction on them, and appeal to the country on the plea that the Opposition will not permit the legitimate business of the country to be transacted. This is understood to be the meaning of a kind of semi-official announcement which appeared the other day in the *Standard*, that "if the business of the House continues to be, as it has been hitherto been, systematically obstructed, the Government will have no alternative but to appeal to the constituencies at an early date."

As the first step in this direction Sir Stafford Northcote last night submitted to the House a long resolution for the suppression of "obstruction," and upon the conduct of the Opposition in dealing with this proposal will probably depend the fate of the present Parliament. As the Liberal leaders, however, are aware of the tactics of the Government, it is not very likely that they will give them any help in furnishing them with an election cry, but as it is the unexpected that often, if not always happens, it would not be safe to prophesy what may come of these obstruction debates. The Government proposal—which it is sought to make a standing order of the House—is that if any member shall have been "named" by the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees as disregarding the authority of the chair or abusing the rules of the House the Speaker shall put the question, if motion be made, without amendment, adjournment or debate, that the offender be suspended for the remainder of the sitting. If a member be suspended three times in one session, his suspension shall on the last occasion continue for a week, and until a motion has been made upon which it shall be decided whether his suspension shall then cease, or for what longer period it shall continue, and on this occasion a member may, if he desires it, be heard in his own defence. So far as the debate has gone, the Opposition show no disposition to give the Government any chance of accusing them of standing in the way of the attempt of the Ministry to stamp out the growing evil of obstruction. Lord Hartington's principal criticisms of the Government resolution last night were that they were not stringent enough to make it probable that they would be efficacious; and similar objections came from the Conservative side of the House. The Home Rulers affect to be indifferent about the matter, and some people think they are cowed by the determined attitude of the majority of the House. As, however, Mr. O'Donnell has already on the notice paper a dozen or two amendments, and Mr. Biggar and Mr. Finigan are not far behind, protracted debates and unexpected complications are by no means impossible.

The Government resolution, if carried, would place the Speaker in a very delicate position, for events which have only recently occurred show how difficult it is to decide what is obstruction, and what is not. If mere waste of time is obstruction, it is to be feared that the offence is one of which all sections of the House are at one time or another guilty. Last Friday and Monday nights, for instance, were wholly wasted by a discussion on privilege, for which Sir Stafford Northcote himself was primarily responsible. Instead of accepting Mr. Plimsoll's retractation of his placards accusing Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Onslow of wilfully obstructing his bill about grain cargoes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—at the instigation, it is believed, of some Conservative members below the gangway—insisted on the House adding to the acceptance of Mr. Plimsoll's apology, a formal condemnation of his conduct. This led to a debate which occupied nearly the whole evening, all the leading Liberals opposing the resolution, and Mr. Biggar and Mr. O'Donnell pursuing their favourite game of speaking against time by the hour together. Ultimately, the "previous question," which had been moved by Sir Wm. Harcourt, was rejected by a majority of 62, and the Chancellor's resolution carried by a majority of 66. This ill-advised proceeding gave an opportunity to the Irish members of which they were not slow to avail themselves. On Monday, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who had taken an active part in Friday's discussion, in defence of Mr. Plimsoll, brought a charge of breach of privilege against Lord Cadogan, a Conservative Peer, and Major Jocelyn, the former for presiding at a Conservative election meeting at Chelsea, and the latter for speaking at the same meeting of the Home Rule members as "a despicable lot of Irish rebels." Sir Stafford Northcote could not see any resemblance between this case and that of Mr. Plimsoll, upon which Sir William Harcourt remarked that the only distinction he could see between the two cases was that on Friday night it was a Liberal member whose conduct it was impugned, and now it was that of two Conservatives. He then moved "the previous question," as he had done on Friday, and this after a long discussion was carried by 229 to 15, the members of the Ministerial front bench voting with Sir William Harcourt. As soon as this division was over, Mr. O'Donnell rose and complained of articles severely criticising the Irish members which had appeared in the *World*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and other papers, and which, he contended were breaches of privilege. Sir Stafford Northcote said he knew this was intended to be a reflection upon his conduct on Friday, but he could see no connection between the two cases, and moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day. He was again supported by Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt; but the Opposition leader took the opportunity of repudiating the allegations lately made by the Ministerialists of an alliance between the Liberals and the Home Rulers, and said he had a very reasonable suspicion of the object with which the charge was made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was eventually agreed to without a division, and after wasting several hours the House proceeded to the real business of the evening. The whole business does not say much for the tact of the leader of the House; and cannot have strengthened his position in view of the effort he is now making to suppress obstruction. Mr. Plimsoll, it may be observed, has after all to some extent gained his point; for on Tuesday night Lord Sandon proposed the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the recent foundering of ships laden with grain, coal, and other bulk cargoes, with a view to ascertain whether any legislation on the subject was desirable. Mr. Plimsoll cordially accepted the proposal, and it was agreed to.

During the debate on Friday night an incident occurred in the House which led to the unusual step in these days of a challenge being sent by one honourable gentleman to another. The O'Gorman Mahon, who is supposed to be nearer 90 than 80 years of age, was sitting on the Ministerial side of the House between Sir George Bowyer and the Honourable Wilbraham Egerton, one of the members for Mid Cheshire. The old Irishman cheered a speaker on the Liberal side, whereupon Mr. Egerton told him that if he wanted to cheer the Liberals he should go to the other side of the House. Some hot words were interchanged, and the O'Gorman Mahon got up and crossed over to the other side, after handing his card to Mr. Egerton, who threw it on the floor. The O'Gorman Mahon subsequently sent a challenge to the member for Mid Cheshire, who is young enough to be his grandchild, but the matter was ultimately arranged without another night being devoted to a question of "privilege." It is time the House went to the country if party passion is becoming so warm as to lead to the sending of hostile messages. The O'Gorman Mahon, however, is an anachronism, and when he first entered the House 50 years ago such incidents were not uncommon.

The first Indian debate of the session took place in the House of Lords on Friday last, when the Duke of Argyll held forth for two hours and 20 minutes on the iniquities of the Government policy in Afghanistan, and on the correctness of the course which he adopted when in office. His Grace was honoured with an unusually large and distinguished audience. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were on the cross benches, and in the gallery were the Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, the Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, while the peeresses' gallery was full, and in the strangers' gallery there was not even standing room. The Duke's speech was in substance a rechauffé of the statements and arguments contained in the book he published a few months ago, and he concluded by moving for the Russian correspondence found in Kabul, saying that he should not believe the account given by the *Pioneer* of that correspondence unless he saw the documents themselves. He, too, had information from India, and his information was that the documents did not support the accusations against the Amir. He also threw out an innuendo about the papers being discovered "just in the nick of time before a general election," and challenged the Government to produce them. The Ministerial speakers were Lord Cranbrook, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Beaconsfield, and the main purport of their replies was that there was nothing new in the Duke's speech—they had heard it all before, and the House had already in 1878 decided against the Duke's views by a large majority. Lord Cranbrook, in reply to a remark of his Grace about the *Pioneer*, took occasion to disavow that journal as an "official organ"—it no longer, he said, "holds the place it formerly did." As to the Russian papers they would not be produced; and the Government had said nothing about them, as they believed that silence was best in the interests of the country. The best and most impartial speech of the evening was that of Lord Northbrook, although the distinguished audience which came down to hear the Duke of Argyll did not stay to hear it. He, of course, objected to the policy of the late war, but he expressed his hearty admiration of the gallantry and discipline of the officers and men, British and native, engaged in it, and hoped that the Government would be liberal in the matter of allowance. He thought it would be unwise to encourage or allow Persia to take Herat, while it was very undesirable that we should give her any guarantee. On the other hand, he thought it could not be too plainly declared that the city must not come into the possession of Russia. Lord Hammond, too, made an important contribution to the debate by calling attention to the fact that if Persia obtained Herat, Russia would have a treaty right to appoint a consul or commercial agent to reside there, with a suite not exceeding ten persons; and to the exercise of that right we could raise no objection, for we had claimed and exercised in Persia a similar right under a "most favoured nation" clause in the Treaty of 1857. Lord Napier of Magdala also spoke, but his remarks were imperfectly heard. He was understood to express the opinion that we had a legitimate cause of war against Shere Ali; to say that the Treaty of Gandamak fell far short of what he should have required had he negotiated it, and to express a hope that we should not withdraw from Afghanistan until we had restored perfect tranquillity, and had the assurance that we had a safe neighbour instead of a dangerous one. Lord Beaconsfield, in summing up the debate repeated what he said a week or two ago, that our main object in Afghanistan had been accomplished, but that we could not in honour retire and leave the country in confusion. We were now in possession of the gates of our Indian empire, and he trusted the hour would never arrive when they would not be in our possession. As the Government would not produce the Russian papers, the Duke of Argyll withdrew his motion, and their lordships went home soon after midnight.

Another attempt to extract some information from the Government about these papers is going to be made in the House of Commons on Monday from the Conservative benches. Mr. Ashbury, member for Brighton, is going to ask whether any of the correspondence dated "from or about the early part of 1873, or any dates prior to the declaration of war by Russia against Turkey;" and if so, whether the Government has at any time required explanations from the Russian Government in reference to the correspondence, having regard to various pacific protestations made by the Czar, and set out at length in the question; and whether it would be in the public interest that the correspondence should be laid on the table. It is not likely that any other answer will be given to this inquiry than that already given more than once—that the Government do not intend to say anything about the papers at present.

Some of the military papers on Saturday last settled the question of the succession to the chief command in India and one or two other high appointments in a most authoritative manner; but before many hours had elapsed the Horse Guards gave an unqualified contradiction to the story. The report was that Sir Charles Ellice was to succeed Sir Frederick Haines in India, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley on his return to England would become Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guards, it having now been decided that Sir Daniel Lysons, who now holds that office, is to succeed Sir Thomas Steele in the Aldershot command. The Dover command, which Lord Alexander Russell vacates on the 1st April, is, it is now understood, to be filled by Major-General Newdigate, and the Devonport command, from which the Hon. Leicester Smyth retires, by Major General Pakenham, now commanding a brigade at Aldershot. The succession to the Hon. R. Monck in the Shorncliffe command, has not yet been named. The three distinguished service rewards vacant by the appointment of Sir E. Greathed and Sir R. D. Kelly to colonelcies and the death of Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Byrne have been conferred respectively on Colonel Bray, 4th Regt., Colonel H. A. Welman, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General at Colchester, and Quartermaster Duncan McIntyre, of the Rifle Depot, Winchester. Another colonelcy is now vacant by the death of General Philip Spencer Stanhope, colonel of the 13th Light Infantry, and a good service pension by the death of Lt. Genl. T. E. Lacy, for many years Major and Director of Studies at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. It is believed that Lord Mark Kerr will be transferred from the colonelcy of the 54th Foot to the 13th L. I., which regiment he commanded in the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns.

There are still a number of officers who were employed on special service in the late Zulu campaign for whom the military authorities have been unable at present to find staff appointments. Among them are the following cavalry officers:—Brevet Majors H. Stewart; Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 12th Lancers; F. S. Russell and A. C. Gardner, 14th Hussars; and P. H. Barrow, 19th Hussars; and Capt. H. J. Watson, 11th Hussars. The command of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under the Colonial Government, has been given to Brevet Lt.-Colonel F. Carrington, 24th Regt. The salary is £900 per annum.

It is announced that the decision of the India Office to open the Indian Staff Corps to officers of regiments stationed at home and in the colonies has had the effect of bringing forward a number of "most eligible" candidates from the subalterns of the 1st 2nd and West India Regiments. Nine officers have already been selected, and twelve or thirteen more have expressed a willingness to transfer their services to the Indian Government on the conditions laid down.

There was a grand military display at Dublin on Saturday on the occasion of the unveiling of Foley's equestrian statue of the late Lord Gough in Phœnix Park. It was originally intended that the statue, which is described as a spirited and effective work, should be placed on Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, but the Town Council rescinded a resolution it had passed granting that site for the statue, and it has in consequence been erected in a spot which is more open, if less frequented, and which has many military associations. As the Duke of Marlborough, who performed the unveiling ceremony, said, "Where could the statue be more appropriately placed than in juxtaposition to the memorial of the great captain under whom Gough gained his first laurels; where more fittingly than in the old Phœnix Park, the Champ de Mars of Dublin?" The day chosen for the ceremony was very appropriate, being the anniversary of Gough's "crowning victory" of Goojerat, the brilliancy of which more than effaced the disaster of Chillianwallah. The scene is said to have been very brilliant and animated. A goodly array of the rank and fashion of Dublin accompanied the Lord Lieutenant and the whole garrison—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—with their bands were on the ground, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Sir John Michael, being himself present at the head of his staff. The statue is cast from cannon taken by the troops under Gough's command in the Chinese war.

Dean Stanley is inexorable in the matter of the Louis Napoleon memorial in Westminster Abbey. Two deputations waited upon him on Tuesday to present a memorial against the project, and the Dean spoke to them with an ascerbity of tone strikingly unlike his usual amiability. The gentleman who had taken the pincipal part in getting up the memorial had certainly laid himself open to rebuke by his mismanagement of the matter, for he attended alone in support of the 5,200 persons who had signed the memorial, the second deputation consisting of 50 members of the Workmen's Peace Association. The Dean made much of the fact that only 5,200 persons out of a total adult population of 17 millions in the country had signed the memorial, and that the signature of Mr. Carlyle which was attached to it was not in that gentleman's handwriting. He was told that it was written by Mr. Carlyle's authority, but to this the Dean replied that it was not Mr. Carlyle's signature. As to the monument, he said it was not to be placed in the Abbey Church properly so-called, but in the royal mausoleum adjoining—he had had no representations on the subject from France—and, in short, "the decision he had come to could not be revoked." Notwithstanding this emphatic declaration, it is still thought very doubtful whether the project will be persisted in, for the Dean must know very well that the feeling against the monument is not to be measured by the number of signatures to a memorial which had been hastily got up without any attempts at organised effort. In fact, most people thought until lately that the matter had been allowed to drop, and it is not at any rate a fit subject for agitation, although public opinion generally is strongly against the ill-advised project.

The official inquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster has been resumed, and if some statements made at a meeting of engineers at Glasgow the other day can be substantiated, we are likely to hear a good deal more than has yet been said about the construction of the ill fated bridge. It is asserted that an inspection of the remains of the bridge showed that it was not only defective in design, but was in many parts of very inferior workmanship. The castings had been proved in too cold, and in some places contained blow holes which had been filled with lead. The flanges of the piers, it was also stated, had not been properly brought together, as in one place a space of 14 inches was found where the concrete had spread out between the flanges, and a headless bolt which had been painted over was also found. It was broadly asserted that some person engaged in the construction of the bridge must have all along been aware of its insecurity. These are serious statements, and will no doubt be searchingly investigated. There was, at the time of the completion of the bridge, much congratulation among the officials and shareholders of the company at the small cost of the bridge compared with other great engineering works of a somewhat similar kind. If this cheapness was secured at such a terrible risk to human life, it is to be hoped that the responsibility for this criminal recklessness will be brought home to the chief offenders.

The trial of Louis Paine, for the murder of the poor deformed woman, Miss Maclean, by poisoning her with alcohol, ended on Tuesday, after occupying eight days, in a verdict of manslaughter. This towards the close of the trial was the result generally anticipated, but it was hardly expected that the sentence would be such a heavy one as penal servitude for life. Although the sentence caused some surprise, however, it is generally approved; for although it was perhaps difficult to bring Paine's conduct under the technical definition of murder, he was no doubt the virtual slayer of the poor woman, and richly deserves his fate. The case will be of some interest to lawyers from the legal definitions given of the difference between murder and manslaughter, and the dissertation of Mr. Justice Hawkins on the various degrees of negligence, ranging from ordinary carelessness, of which the criminal law takes no notice, to gross, wilful, and deliberate negligence constituting a culpable and criminal act. It has been remarked, that in the Staunton case two or three years ago, which was tried by the same judge, and where the circumstances were not unlike the present case, Mr. Justice Hawkins refused to give the jury the option of a verdict of manslaughter, but summed up for either an acquittal or a conviction for murder. The agitation which followed the verdict in that case led to the sentence of death on the prisoner being commuted to penal servitude for life. It is a matter for congratulation that we are not likely to have any similar unhealthy excitement about the fate of Paine.

Picture exhibitions are multiplying rapidly with the opening of the London season. The Dudley Gallery, which is a sort of feeder to the Water Colour Society or Institute, has opened this week its sixteenth annual exhibition, and contains a fair number of works of average merit, but none of very pronounced excellence. Messrs. Agnew's annual exhibition of water colour drawings, old and new, is also open at their galleries in old Bond Street, and contains many admirable works of both classes. Among the contemporary artists represented are Messrs. Marks, R. A, Birket Foster, Alma Tadema, McWhirter, Ellis, and Gow, and there are also some drawings by Sir John Gilbert, first exhibited several years ago. Of older works there are specimens by Prout, David Cox, Turner, William Hunt, Stansfeld, and De Wint, the latter artist being represented by an immense landscape giving a distant view of Lancaster, with cattle crossing a bridge in the foreground, purchased at the sale of Lord Lonsdale's collection last year. Another exhibition recently opened is one organised by the proprietors of *The Graphic*, who gave a commission to several of the most eminent living artists to paint each a head typifying their conception of female beauty. The result is not very satisfactory, for the exhibition is merely a collection of studies from living models, and probably few visitors think that the majority of the faces are remarkably beautiful. The question of types of beauty is after all one of individual preference. Sir Frederick Leighton sends an ethereal damsel with a finely chiselled intellectual face; Mr. Long, a dusky Oriental beauty; M. Tissot a fashionable "Girl of the Period" with a "tip-tilted" nose and a saucy-looking face; Mr. Leslie a pensive brunette; Mr. Marcus Stone a fresh looking but very serious country girl, and so on. The pictures are all to be reproduced in the *Graphic*, so that everyone will have an opportunity of judging of them. There is also in this exhibition a portrait by Millais of a sweet blue-eyed child, with a white dress, mob cap, and cherry-coloured trash sitting on the trunk of a fallen tree, with a cabbage leaf full of cherries by her side. The picture is called "Cherry Ripe," and is well worthy of the artist's fame. At another novelty in the way of picture exhibitions is a Dramatic Fine Art Gallery which has been opened in new Bond Street, the principal pictures in which are painted by some of the most popular actors and actresses of the day, and, on the whole, give the visitor a very favourable idea of the artistic powers of the theatrical profession. Among the contributors are Mr. Kendal, who sends a portrait of his partner Mr. Hae, in "A Quiet Rubber;" Miss Genevieve Ward, Miss Ella Dietz, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Fred. Vokes, Mr. George Conquest, young Mr. Sothern, Mr. George Perrens and Mr. Santley.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ABDUL WAHAB AND THE WARDAKS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

KABUL, March 16.—Abdul Wahab has arrived at Argandeh to join the Wardaks. The people of Argandeh are beginning to move their property to the hills.

Mahomed Hossein Khan will march from Patkacirogan in a few days with two regiments of infantry, two hundred cavalry, and two guns.

MAHOMED JAN'S ATTACK.

It is the general belief that Mahomed Jan will attack at the time specified.

THE LUGHMAN VALLEY.

JALLALABAD, March 17.—The force in the Lughman Valley has been withdrawn, a portion moving up to Sufed Sung and the remainder returning to Jallalabad.

ASMATULLAH KHAN'S FORT.

Asmatullah Khan's fort has been left intact. It can, if necessary, be destroyed any time as there are three routes available for the passage of troops to the Lughman Valley, *viz*:—by Daranta gorge, by Sei Baba, and by Jagdalak.

CONVOYS FOR KABUL.

Several large convoys of transport animals have passed through Jallalabad for Kabul.

THE SAFIS.

No news has been received of the movements of the Safis near Sei Baba.

Captain Warburton, who accompanied Mr. Lepel Griffin to Safed Sung, has returned.

A CONTRADICTION.

The report of the marriage of Hyat Khan, our Political Assistant, with the widow of Buktyar Khan, is stated to be incorrect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE TEKKE TURCOMAN EXPEDITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 18.

General Skobeloff starts next Tuesday to take command of the expedition against the Tekke Turcomans.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE AT MOSCOW.

PARIS, MARCH 18.

Hartmann has confessed that he was the principal author of the late attempt to blow up the Czar's train at Moscow, and says that he is now going to America.

DISTURBANCES AT SMYRNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 18.

Disturbances have broken out at Smyrna between the Mussulmans and Christians, and all the Consuls there have summoned their respective war vessels to the spot.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday.

LONDON, MARCH 19, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5¼.
The Manchester market has been dull.	
Exchange on India. 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	84¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117
Bar Silver	52 3-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£22.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£36 10s.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£16,200,000	Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£22,600,000	Inc. £1,500,000
Bullion	£29,000,000	Inc. £400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45 13-16 per cent.

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A NUMBER of communications—including some from "Our Political Orphan" and from "A Subaltern"—are unavoidably kept over through the pressure on our space.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired yesterday by the French man-of-war Bisson, on the occasion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, the acting Governor, visiting that vessel.

OUR London correspondent writes that the *London Gazette* had not been issued when the post closed.

MR. W. W. LOCH, Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Collector, Surat, has been appointed to act as tutor to the Gaekwar of Baroda during the absence of Mr. Elliot, C.S., on leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES MACNABB CUNNINGHAM, the present Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, has been appointed Surgeon General in succession to Dr. Beatson.

THE Lahore paper is curious to know the results of the labours of the Defence Committee which sat at Simla for many months last year, and which elaborated a great many plans, towards the accomplishment of which we have seen no outward and visible sign.

THE decision of the Marine Court which has been sitting in Bombay to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the Vingorla was given yesterday. The Court finds that, notwithstanding a protracted and searching investigation, there is absolutely no evidence to enable the Court to come to a decision as to the cause of the foundering of the steamer, and in the absence of the evidence of the captain, the three engineers, and the clerk, who were drowned, the Court finds it also impossible to arrive at a conclusion respecting the measures adopted to save the vessel from her perilous position. But attention is drawn to the fact that no attention appears to have been paid to the fixed load line. The Court considers that an additional bulkhead is required in vessels of the Vingorla's class, and is of opinion that had she been supplied with such a bulkhead she would probably not have been lost. The Court also points out that an alteration is required of the Government rules regarding the boat accommodation of passenger steamers, the result of the provisions at present in force being that there were no means whatever, in respect of boats or other appliances, for saving the lives of the Vingorla's deck passengers, and on which account seventy-five lives were lost. The decision concludes with a tribute to the "heroic conduct of Captain Stuart, Chief Engineer Byrnes, the second and third engineers, Messrs. Wood and Wilden, and the clerk, Mr. Mowbray, who unfortunately lost their lives while doing their duty."

THE adjourned meeting of the Town Council for the consideration of the Malabar Hill reservoir contract was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani stated that on further consideration of the subject, and owing to further information upon which had been brought to his notice since the last meeting, he felt that the amendment he then seconded would not meet the requirements of the case. He therefore asked Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the mover of the amendment, if he was disposed to withdraw it. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee replied in the negative. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote expressed his intention of voting for the amendment and then, watching his opportunity, vote for another amendment which would be less severe on the Executive Engineer. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, in an address which occupied an hour in delivery, referred *seriatim* to a number of points in the various reports before the Council to show that the Executive Engineer had been guilty of great carelessness and neglect, and therefore on that account the proposition, which he (the Rao Saheb) had moved at the last meeting, should be carried by the Council. On the amendment being put by the Chairman, seven members of the Council voted in favour of it, and three against. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then moved another amendment to the effect that the views of the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the Executive Engineer's conduct, as expressed in the report presented to the Council, be officially communicated to the Executive [illegible]ngineer as the views of the Council. Sir F. [illegible]uter seconded the amendment, and the Council [illegible]en adjourned until Tuesday at two o'clock.

A MEETING of the principal Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay is to be held to-morrow (Sunday) under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of the [illegible] Government on the subject of Ma[illegible]tion in Bombay. The effect of this [illegible]ich we publish in another colu[illegible]ntially stated in our issue of Tu[illegible]vernment expect the Anjuman t[illegible] in its power to raise subscripti[illegible] proposed school. We have alrea[illegible]r belief that the Mahomedans as a body will loyally come forward to assist the Anjuman in its efforts to improve their social and moral position in this Presidency. We wish the movement all success.

THE latest communication on the subject of the mail's departure is the following, received yesterday :—From the result of the Conference between the Director General of Post Offices and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, regarding the hour and day of departure of the mail steamer from Bombay was that the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, proposed that the mail steamer should leave Bombay at 7 p. m. on Saturdays, until the 1st of June, and from that date until the end of the year at 2-30 p. m. This proposal has met with the approval of the Director General of the Post Office of India and the Government of India, and the change will be carried into effect commencing with the steamer timed to leave Bombay on the 5th June. Meanwhile from a communication which has been kindly placed at our disposal, and which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that a memorial in support of Bombay's prayer for an alteration of the mail departure day from Saturday to Friday has been submitted to the Postmaster General (Lord John Manners) by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce. The deputation who presented the memorial were informed that the matter rested with the Indian Government, but their petition would enable the Postmaster General to press on the Indian authorities a reform which he had long considered necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times*, writing from Wynaad on the 14th inst., says that from what he can gather the prospects of the gold mining companies seem to be most promising, and the people there are greatly encouraged by noticing from telegrams and other authentic sources that the mines are regarded as valuable and worthy of European consideration.

THE Lahore paper comments upon the absence from the Afghan correspondence Blue Book of the latest telegrams and letters from Sir Louis Cavagnari, and observes that when the Government resolved to publish the correspondence, it must have been with the view of enlightening the public and enabling it to form a judgment on the policy pursued; and the suppression of a material portion of the evidence is calculated only to produce an impression of insincerity and of blunders which it has been found necessary to conceal.

TOUCHING the abolition of the military civilian as contemplated in the Army Commission's report, the *Pioneer* observes that the change is one of those which recommend themselves on the surface to all newcomers; but there is more to be said against it than is perceptible at the first glance. The old idea at the root of the present system was that the country gained, in two ways, by the employment of military officers in civil work. Good, mature men were thus made available for appointment to administrative posts, and the country retained the presence of a greater number of officers than it would have had otherwise, in the event of any sudden emergency. Further many good men whom it might be very desirable to utilize for administrative work for a time, would not take up any appointment outside their professional duties, if that were to mean the final abandonment of the soldier's career. It would be a mistake for readers of the new report, who may not have thought over the problems dealt with, to suppose that even the anomalies of the military civil service are so destitute of a rational basis that they must necessarily fall at the first sound of a trumpet.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says it would be a good idea to enlist men of the Hazara tribes between Kabul and Herat for service in Afghanistan. In the first place, the Hazaras have shown a friendly disposition to the English occupants of the country. In the second place the difficulty o recruiting in India still continues; and though we are evidently entering into the really serious part of our work in Central Asia, the strength of the Indian army is little if at all, in excess of what it was six months ago, Afghans hate each other, as much as they hate the Sikhs; and to subdue Afghans by Afghans would only be the repetition of the method by which India was won. Some of the very worst Afghans have worked like English navvies, for the invader's rupees, and on the like condition they would no doubt fight our enemies with equal cheerfulness and alacrity. If ever we are compelled to interfere in Persia, we may find our Afghan levies extremely useful: especially as the Persians, by all accounts, furnish very indifferent fighting material.

THE editor of the *Gujarat Samachar*, a Surat paper, who was sentenced recently by the local Assistant Judge to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and undergo three months' imprisonment, on a charge of defamation, has filed an appeal in the court of the District Judge. He has been liberated on bail pending the decision of the appeal.

A LONG case reports of the proceedings in which have appeared in the London papers of the past three weeks under the heading "Great Forgery Case," closed so far as the police court inquiry is concerned, on Feb. 27th. The chief allegation against the prisoner, a licensed victualler, named William Henry Walter, was that of forging a Bank of England cheque; altering the figures on it from £1-9s-6d. to £90-10s. There were also charges of forgeries on Scott's Bank and the Post Office. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial.

AGITATION of a somewhat strange nature, the latest home papers inform us, prevails in St. Petersburg. Placards, as already stated, have been posted up announcing fresh catastrophes for the 3rd of March. The inhabitants are exasperated at these outrages and at the commercial and social derangement caused by them, and are beginning to attribute to the students all the menaces and crimes by which Russia has of late been troubled. These last placards they believe emanate likewise from the students. Menaces are consequently breaking out on all sides against the students, and the inhabitants affirm that if any criminal act occurs on the 3rd of March they will hold the students responsible, will burn down the University and all connected with it, and will lynch every student who may fall into their hands. By a strange turn of events, therefore, the Government is now forced to take measures for protecting the students from the fury of the population in the event of any outrage occurring on the Emperor's *fête*.

THE alleged plot against the life of the Sultan, according to the latest editions of the London papers, promises to turn out nothing of the sort. A telegram dated "Constantinople, Feb. 26, evening," states that from inquiries made by the authorities, it would appear that Papadoupolo, never had any intention of attempting the life of the Sultan, but it seems probable that the shells discovered in his house were placed there by his brother Aristarchi with the object of extorting money and causing a family quarrel.

A RUSSIAN, named Hartmann, has been arrested in Paris who is suspected of being the owner of the house near Moscow from which the mine was laid to blow up the Imperial train. There is no extradition treaty between France and Russia, but it was stated that should there be reasonable proof of Hartmann's complicity in the Moscow plot, the French Government and not hesitate to give him up as a common murderer. As the telegraph has informed us, however, Hartmann has not been given up, and the Russian Ambassador has, therefore, been withdrawn from Paris.

VERA SASSULITCH has been arrested at St. Petersburg. A telegram received in London on the day the mail left states, on the authority of the *St. Petersburg Gazette* that Vera Sassulitch, who lately returned to St. Petersburg, and for whom the police have been searching for several days past, has been arrested at the residence of one of her friends in the capital. It is added that the Swiss police were the first to give information to the Russian authorities of the departure of Vera Sassulitch for St. Petersburg.

THERE has been some correspondence in *Vanity Fair* with reference to the troops in Afghanistan. That journal states that it is fully authorised to declare that the Afghans dug up and dishonoured Major Smith's grave at Khelat-i-Ghilzai; that they dug up the graves of many Goorkhas at Kandahar; that salt and *dal* medically pronounced unfit for human food have been served out; that the Goorkhas have each been charged 6 rupees 12 annas a piece, or nearly a month's pay for their English boots; that firewood has been refused to the native troops, while it has been given to the Europeans; that numbers of sick men of the Goorkhas were turned out of hospital at Kandahar just before the cholera outbreak, against the strong protest of the regimental surgeon, and that several of these men died almost immediately afterwards of cholera. If these serious charges have any truth in them a very searching enquiry should be made at once and explanation should be called for.

A WRITER in *Truth* states positively in the number of that journal, dated February 26th, that Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran would be the Tory candidate for North Ayrshire, and that the seat would be sharply contested by the Liberals. This is one of the many bad guesses *Truth* has made of late.

ONE of the society papers says there never has been the vaguest foundation for the rumour that Sir Henry Norman was to be appointed Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and there is but little chance of his obtaining any appointment under the present administration, as his article in the *Fortnightly Review* some months back on the Afghan question simply dammed him in their eyes, and he (Sir Henry) has, moreover, been a most uncompromising opponent of the Madras army, advocated its abolition and denounced its inutility.

MR. HARRISON has contributed another article to the *Fortnightly Review*, reiterating the charges he brought against Sir Frederick Roberts.

IT is stated in the *Whitehall Review* that Lord Norton was offered the Governorship of Bombay, but was obliged to refuse it.

IT is said that the Lords of the Treasury propose to issue a one dollar note currency in the Strait Settlements. Public opinion there is not favourable to the proposal.

MR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA ON THE AJANTA PAINTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request the favour of your publishing the following remarks on a letter from Mr. Burgess, printed in your issue of the 17th inst.

It is a pity Mr. Burgess has thought fit to write on a subject of which he has not the necessary materials at hand to see its bearings. Had he waited for three weeks or so he would have got the new number of the Royal Asiatic Society's Journal which contains my paper, and been placed in a better position to comment on it.

In his second paragraph Mr. Burgess agrees with me in thinking that the figures in conical caps in the Ajanta frescoes are Persians. He "had long ago recognised them as Iranians; no one could fail to do so." This is a close repetition of the language which Mr. Fergusson used a year ago, when he said: "Like every one else, probably, who saw them, I arrived at the conclusion that they were Persians." No one, however, published the fact until long after I did so. Mr. Burgess adds, 'as to the Bactrian drunkards, I am not sure that the case is beyond dispute." Mr. Fergusson, however, had "disputed" that point a year ago, in his paper on "The Portrait of Chosroes II," and Mr. Burgess, probably, had a short copy of it before him when he wrote his letter. Mr. Fergusson took the Bactrians to be Persians, and my paper was written to controvert that assumption. As Mr. Burgess, however, has not thought fit to discuss that question, I shall not notice it further here.

Regarding the age of the caves, to which Mr. Burgess has confined himself, I have to observe that the principle he has laid down for his guidance, taken literally and by itself, is wrong, and his conclusions founded thereon, are, therefore, inconclusive. His principle, in the fewest words, is that simplicity bespeaks antiquity and ornamentation modernity. His own words are: "Almost in the middle of the series, and at a much lower level than the rest, are four or five caves of quite a different type and evidently of greater age than the others." They "are without shrines or images, without pillars in the halls, and with stone beds in the cells." "All the other caves at Ajanta are of quite a different type; the severe plain style of the first group had gone out of fashion when they were excavated, and pillars, pilasters and friezes are carved with a luxuriance and variety of the most beautiful ornamentation that sets description at defiance." If this principle be admitted, it would logically follow that the plain modern dwellings of Greece are more ancient than the Parthenon with its pillars, friezes and images. In Bombay all the notable buildings are of about the same age, and do not afford any marked contrast, still the principle worked to its legitimate conclusion would make the latest spinning mill built last year to be considerably older than the Secretariat building and the Rajabhai Tower. Mr. Burgess may not be disposed to accept my logic, which he has somewhere described as "curious," but I know he will for reasons which I need not refer to, at once bow to the opinion of Mr. Fergusson; and here it is. In his comment on my paper, he says:—"The rails at Buddha Gaya, and Bharhut, and the caves at Udayagiri and Pitilkhora, are amongst the oldest the most elaborate, and most ornate specimens of art yet discovered, but these were succeeded by many of almost Doric simplicity. As it happens, it is quite true that the earliest caves at Ajanta, and generally in the West, are the plainest and least ornamented, but that is not a consequence of their age, but because they belonged to a sect remarkable for its puritanical asceticism. On the Eastern side of India, the conditions were reversed. At Buddha Gaya, Bharhut, and Udayagiri, the contemporary structures, if not the most richly ornamented, were at least as much so as any that succeeded them. In fact, in so far as anything I have ever written on the subject is concerned, there is not one single paragraph in any work of mine that can be tortured into the expression of a belief, on my part that greater or less richness of ornamentation is a test of age." Under the principle enunciated the structures of "Doric simplicity" should be anterior to "the most elaborate and the most ornate." The fact is the principle is a trite axiom when the history of mankind from the earliest ages to the present time is taken into consideration, but it breaks down when we attempt to work it out for a particular period, of the history of which we are not thoroughly acquainted No one is acquainted with the history of the caves, and the principle cannot be brought to bear upon them with any prospect of arriving at the truth.

I look upon paleographic evidence as of much greater value for the settlement of dates than the relative amount of ornamentation. I believe Mr. Burgess is not a reader of inscriptions—at least I do not remember having seen any translated by him. He has, however, as Government Archæological Surveyor had to collect many, and to notice more. He adverts to some of them, but not in a manner to show that he has carefully studied them. The two oldest caves of the group, according to Mr. Burgess, date "one from the 2nd century and the other possibly earlier." Now, Caves Nos. XII and IX to which, I fancy, he refers, have inscriptions in the Latin character, which, antiquaries are unanimously of opinion, retained its integrity to the close of the third century B.C., but changed in the following century to something different. No one at any rate has yet seen any record in the Latin character which dates from after the commencement of the Christian era. It must follow that those caves must be much older than the dates assigned them by Mr. Burgess.

There are inscriptions in the other caves, and most of them are in what is called the cave character, and also in character similar to what James Prinsep assigns to the 2nd century A.D. Mr. Burgess holds that the two characters are identically the same with that of the Badami inscription, dated 578 A. D. I deny this, and having devoted over thirty years of my life to reading Indian inscriptions, I imagine your readers will concede to me greater claim to experience than to Mr. Burgess who has probably never translated one in his life. Conceding, however, for the sake of argument, and not as a fact, that they are the same, it does not follow that all buildings where inscriptions in that character occur must be of the 6th century. Character, like languages, gradually change, and it takes centuries for one form of letters to pass to a different on markedly different type. James Prinsep found the characters Nos. 3 and 4 in records of the 2nd century, and Mr. Burgess has found them in those of the 6th century, and these facts would give us a range of well nigh five hundred years to move about, and it is quite illogical, if not mere dogmatism, to say the last must be the accepted date. It is worthy of note, too, that the inscriptions appealed to do not, with three exceptions, refer to the excavation of the caves, but to gifts made in them. In the Badami inscription the purport of the record is the gift of a village to a Brahmin. At Puri there is an inscription on the jamb of the temple-door, and it records that a certain king, who lived three centuries after the erection of the temple, remitted the customs duty on salt and cowrishells. In my work on Buddha Gaya I have shown at length that inscriptions recording gifts (*dana*) have nothing to do with the edifices on which they appear. They bear a close relation to English mural tablets erected in churches and public buildings "to the memory of so and so," and the latter certainly do not give the date of the buildings in which they occur. Under these circumstances Mr. Burgess' appeal to palæography carries no more weight than his first argument.

In my paper I referred to inscriptions in Cave No. 1 on which I based my argument. Mr. Fergusson, to contradict it, telegraphed to Mr. Burgess, whose reply was, "there is no inscription in Cave No. I." Mr. Fergusson thereupon exultingly remarked, "where are they to be found?" My reply is in plate facing page 64, Volume VII, of Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal, Dr. Bhau Daji published them, and by denying their existence, Mr. Burgess charges the late learned doctor of forgery. It is possible that the inscriptions, which were painted ones, have been effaced since the time the doctor copied them, but that they did exist once none will dare to deny who has any respect for the honesty of the late doctor, and the evidence recorded by him is quite sufficient for my purpose.

Mr. Burgess refers to the Mahyana school which he says flourished in the 5th century, and as they excavated the caves, their works cannot be older. If he will refer to Hodgson's essays on Buddhism, to Beal's 'Tripithaka,' and to the illustrations in Cunningham's 'Bharhut,' he will find that the school in question flourished from before the commencement of the Christian era, and he leans therefore on a broken reed.

Mr. Burgess may "feel quite convinced that all the painting in the five great viharas No. I, II, VI, XVI and XVII, belongs to the century between 550 and 650 A. D." but in the republic of letters people prefer proofs to individual convictions, and the proofs hitherto afforded by Mr. Burgess and his colleague are not, as I have shown above, sufficient to convince those who are not disposed to take such things on trust. Historical priestcraft is a great deal more insufferable than religious excathedraism.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

8, Maniktollah, Calcutta, Feb. 29.

THE WAR.

THE latest news from Kohistan and the Koh-i-Damun received by the Lahore paper through its Persian correspondent at Kabul confirms the report of a large force of lately disbanded Afghan regiments and Ghazis having been assembled at Istalif under Mir Saiad Jan. He is, moreover, continually strengthened by additional levies sent to him by the principal khans of the district, and the gathering, which is one of avowed hostility to the British, already numbers several thousand men. Meer Khoja Jan and Meer Goolam Hyder, sons of Golam Jan, are at Kara Bagh with a large force of insurgents, and are collecting revenue and supplies. To representations made by some of the less determined Sirdars to Meer Saiad Jan that he should postpone any attack on the British till his force is grown much large than at present, he is said to have replied that he fights for Islam against the invading unbeliever, and therefore must prevail. Fanaticism is of course a powerful factor in the hostile movement in Afghanistan, and until it has been cooled by defeat, there can be no doubt it will serve to prolong the war. A spring campaign may be considered a certain contingency. Defensive preparations at Kabul are still pressed on with vigour, and guns have been placed in position on the Balaburj in the Bala Hissar and on the summit of the Shere Dehana hill.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Box and Cox," 9 p.m.; "Orpheus and Eurydice," 9-45 p.m.

Wilson's Circus, Cruickshank Road, 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Governor's Band, Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket Match—Parsees *vs.* 2-11th Regiment—opposite Gymkhana, 10-30 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chilka (s.), from Kurrachee; Arrow (s.), Jamnuggur; Chanda (s.), Calcutta; Singapore (s.), Genoa; Hoogly, Liverpool; I. G. Dalbousie, Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assam (s.), for Melbourne; Oorun (s.), Coast and Calcutta.

FIRE AT A COTTON PRESS.—A fire occurred the other day in the press house of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Shegaum. There does not appear to have been much damage done.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Hajee Abdool Curreem Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of one silver and two brass watches. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Kempley, a seaman of the British ship Centurion, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two days' pay and the cost of the prosecution, and was further ordered to be sent back on board his vessel.

GOVERNORS' BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's Band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this evening at 5-45 :—

Polka	Trotzköpfchen	Faust.
Duet	I Brigandi	Mercadante.
Valse	Loved and Lost	Muller.
Aria	Lucia de Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Selection	Les Pres St. Gervais	Lecocq.
Galop	The Hermit's Bells	Maillard.

DISTRICT POLICE.—Some changes are about to take place in the Polic Department. We hear that Major Wise goes to Sattara as Acting Superintendent. The appointment will commend itself to universal approval, as perhaps no district more needs such an officer as Major Wise at the present time than Sattara; his presence there will inspire confidence in the community at Mahableshwar. Mr. Adams, we also hear, goes to Sholapore as Superintendent. This appointment will give general satisfaction. We trust Major Brown will be confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Railway Police, as during the time he has been acting he has brought great energy and wisdom into the appointment. The Railway Police are looking unusually smart and seem to be wider awake than ever.—*Deccan Herald*

CRICKET.

TAKING advantage of their *Jamshed-i-Naoroz* holiday the Parsee Cricket Club will play their return match to-day with the 2-11th Regiment. It must be remembered that in the first match the regiment had scored 137 and 17 for 4 wickets, while the Parsee Club had scored 120 runs in their only innings. This time the Parsee Club will be represented by a stronger team. Play commences at 10-30 a. m. sharp, and it is hoped that players on both sides will observe strict punctuality so as to bring a termination to the match by the evening. The following are the names of the Parsee players :—

R. J. Kapadia,
D. J. Tata.
A. C. Major.
D. P. Banajee.
B. Bhimjibhoy.
P. J. Master.
A. R. Libbuwalla,
R. F. Kartruck,
B. H Reporter.
P. C. Major.
J. D. Pochkhana,

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TOWARDS MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Read Memorial by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, regarding the education of Mahomedans in the City.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council having had the advantage of discussing the question of education for Mahomedan youths with some of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay, is glad of an opportunity of placing on record his anxious desire to support the highly commendable wishes of the Anjuman-i-Islam. He is prepared therefore to guarantee a monthly grant of Rs. 500 towards the expense of the school proposed to be instituted. But as regards the formation of the school, His Excellency in Council prefers that every thing should be arranged and provided for by the Anjuman-i-Islam, the connexion of Government with the school being represented by the monthly grant of Rs. 500 and the half yearly examination of the school by its educational officers.

2. The Anjuman are expected by Government to do their utmost to raise subscriptions in aid of this institution. His Excellency in Council is assured that they will fulfil this expectation, and that they will apply the fund thus raised by them to *bona fide* educational purposes in the manner that shall be most efficacious and acceptable to the Mahomedan community.

3. It must of course be understood that the continuance of the monthly grant is contingent on the half yearly report of the educational officers, that the school is properly conducted and efficiently maintained.

J. R. NAYLOR,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Educational Department, Bombay Castle, 15th March 1880.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the acting Governor of Bombay has been pleased to accord his patronage to Mr. Wilson's Circus Company, and what the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner and others saw last night must have clearly demonstrated the high-class character of the artistes and the special merits of the entertainment that is daily provided for the pleasure-seeking portion of the public. The best circus companies that visited Bombay within the last thirty years live still in the memories of the oldest inhabitants. Professor Hillier's company, which performed here about 1851, is believed to have been the first of its kind that came to Bombay. Next in order of merit was the company brought out a few years later by Mons. Jourdan and Mons. Ducro. In the period intervening between the departure of those two companies, [the transcendent excellence of whose performances has not yet been forgotten] and the first arrival of Mr. Wilson's, several companies of lesser note have visited the city and have passed out of memory. Mr. Wilson's company has always shown its title, to take the first rank among its contemporaries. He selects his artistes with a lofty conception of his profession, and commands success amongst us year after year. Those who visit his pavilion leave it delighted with the exhibitions of human and equine skill and ingenuity that are daily witnessed there. The drawing-room entertainment and acrobating gone through by the Walhalla Brothers cannot fail to elicit admiration. The grand Polish entrée by the ladies and gentlemen of the company on horseback, led by Herr Max Schumann, is a sight which no one fond of a military show could look on without a rapture. The feats of Nathan Jackley, who thinks it child's play to jump off a height of some thirty feet in a shower of summersaults, display a strength and tension of muscle wonderful to behold. No admirer of horse flesh could view without a thrill of joy the procession and evolutions and dances of the "four beautiful Arab horses" trained and introduced by Herr Max Schumann. And who could restrain his curiosity after being told that, if ever a "boneless" man existed in creation, he is to be seen there at Wilson's Circus—young Garnet? But we need not be multiplying instances of the wonderful things to be seen in Mr. Wilson's pavilion, which is the duty of every one to go and see for himself or herself.

THE MAIL DAY QUESTION.

[Copy.]

The Hon'ble Magnus Mowat, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—On receipt of the Bombay Memorial to Postmaster General, urging the departure of the mails from Bombay on Friday instead of Saturday, I put the same into the hands of the President of the Chamber of Commerce. I enclose a copy of the petition of the merchants of this city to Lord John Manners, and from his reply to the deputation you will observe that the matter rests with the Indian Government.—Yours, &c.

DAVID RITCHIE,

Tayport, Dundee, Feb. 26, 1880.

The following is the extract referred to in the above letter :—

The following Memorial was presented yesterday to the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M P, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, by a deputation from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr Alex Scott and Mr Geo Halley, President and Vice President of the Chamber, and Mr David Bruce. The Right Hon W E Baxter, M P, and Mr Jas Yeaman, M P, introduced the deputation, which was received in private :—

To the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, MP,
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We, the undersigned merchants, &c., in Dundee, being deeply interested in trade connected with the East Indies beg respectfully to bring the following matter to your Lordship's notice. At present letters from India do not reach Dundee until Friday; while correspondence for the outgoing mail must be posted on the previous day—viz., Thursday—thus causing a whole week to elapse before a reply can be sent to any communication, and we trust that your Lordship may be able without any injury to the public generally to have this hardship remedied.

We respectfully take the liberty of pointing out to your Lordship that by fixing the departure of the mail from Bombay on Friday evening, in place of Saturday, letters would reach London on Wednesday and Scotland on Thursday, and thus, while affording us only a short time for replying, would allow us to answer correspondence in time for the outgoing mail from London on Friday, giving the advantage of writing at once, instead of waiting a whole week as at present.

We respectfully trust your Lordship will take this statement into your Lordship's favourable consideration.

Gilroy, Sons & Co
Thomson, Shepherd, & Co
Cox Brothers
Kinmond, Luke & Co
Baxter Brothers & Co
Don Brothers, Buist & Co
J & A D Grimond
Andrew & James Adie
Alexander Henderson
Douglas, Reid & Co
A & J Nicoll
Wybrants Brothers
Malcolm, Ogilvie & Co
Ewan, Young & Co
James Murison
Boase & Mudie
David Petrie
William S Croudace
Gibson, Robertson, & Co
John Sharp
D R Dawson
B H Cuthbertson & Co
Hill & Renny
W Young
Allan Edward & Co
Peter Mathew
David Ritchie
M & C Hill
A B Lyall & Co
David Bruce & Co
George [illegible]
[illegible] Chamber of Commerce
Alexander [illegible]
of the [illegible] of Commerce

The Postmaster-General said the matter r[illegible] the Indian Government, and that the memo[illegible] enable him to press on the Indian authorities a reform which he had long considered necessary.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

THE following telegram has been received by the Secretaries of the Bombay Relief Committee :—

From LORD MAYOR, Dublin, to the Irish Relief Committee.

"On Patrick's day, Ireland thanks you."

AT the Girgaum Church, on the 29th February, a collection for the Irish Relief Fund was made. A sum of Rs. 371-12 was collected, which has been paid by the Rev. H. C. Squires into the Bombay Bank.

A MEETING was held on the 12th instant, at the Public Rooms in Trichinopoly, for the purpose of raising a subscription towards the Irish Famine Relief Fund. At the close of the meeting a subscription book was sent round, and the sum of about Rs. 2,000 subscribed on the spot.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay up to the evening of the 13th inst :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount carried forward	44,946	4	2
Ludba Ebrahim and Co.	100	0	0
P T Gomes	25	0	0
Amount collected by J F Fernandez, Huzoor Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, as follows :—			
Lieut Macdonald, Asst Commissary of Ordnance.	5	0	0
Rao Bahadur Eduljee Dossabhoy	10	0	0
Balnarayen Gowrenarayen	2	0	0
Madhavlal Runchorelal	25	0	0
Asst Surg J D Kambhata	7	0	0
Asst Surg D G Subnis	7	0	0
Sayani	5	0	0
Jehangerjee Pestonjee	50	0	0
And his employes	20	0	0
Govind Ramchundra	2	0	0
Subscriptions received through the Mamletdar of Dholka	337	8	0
Do. by the do. of Sanund	157	6	0
H R Cooke, C S	25	0	0
J F Hutchinson	30	0	0
Succaram Narrayen	25	0	0
Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee	10	0	0
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter	10	0	0
Employes Assessor's and Collr's Dept	38	0	0
Subscriptions collected by G F Sheppard at Kaira as follows :—			
T Little	25	0	0
H J Duggan.	25	0	0
E Moscardi	15	0	0
R M Kennedy.	10	0	0
H B Briggs	10	0	0
G F S	25	0	0
Subscriptions collected by Harry Brewin as follows :—			
Thos Mills	20	0	0
J G Smith	20	0	0
J Crummey	10	0	0
Harry Brewin	10	0	0
Thos G Sweeney	5	0	0
Thos McGuire.	5	0	0
Jas Killeen	5	0	0
W Whitaker	5	0	0
Jas Dillon	5	0	0
W R Jones	5	0	0
J Ralph	5	0	0
J McDermott	5	0	0
Abdool Ally, K B	5	0	0
Dajee Gungajee, R B	5	0	0
Thos Chislett	4	0	0
Framjee Bhicajee	3	0	0
F Mahon	2	0	0
J Munday	2	0	0
F Meehan	2	0	0
W Boorer	2	0	0
J Ziller	2	0	0
W Whitten	2	0	0
R Raymond	1	0	0
J E M	2	0	0
A Phelps	50	0	0
J Parker, M D	50	0	0
Collections at Kolapore through J Taylor	88	8	0
Employes of B B & C I Ry—Maneckjee Hormusjee	10	0	0
Pestonjee Muncherjee.	10	0	0
Merwanjee D	5	0	0
F Cole	20	0	0
W F Hill	10	0	0
Other small Subscriptions	224	4	0
Collections from Traffic Station	58	3	0
Archdeacon	5	0	0
Capt A O Walsh	21	0	0
Maj B E Gowan.	100	0	0
S Lennon	5	0	0
W B Mulock	200	0	0
Manassukharama Sonjarana	535	0	0
Lieut Col Ketlewell	10	0	0
P D Sopareewalla, Secy Lodge Cyrus No 1359 EC	50	0	0
A O Walsh	113	13	0
J Elphinstone, Collector of Dharwar	50	0	0
H Conder	50	0	0
Total Rs.	47,744	14	2

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY.
Honorary Secretaries.

N. B.—Gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay are earnestly requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PATRON :
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL GORE JONES, C.B., R.N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF H. M. NAVAL FORCES IN THE EAST INDIES.

HENRY MORLAND, Esq., Commodore.
The Hon'ble LYTTLETON H. BAYLEY, Vice-Commodore.
C. W. L. JACKSON, Esq., Rear-Commodore.

STEWARDS.

J. H. GRANT, Esq.
E. B. CARROLL, Esq.
FRASER HORE, Esq.
F. MATHEW, Esq.
F. D. PARKER, Esq.
RIENZI WALTON, Esq.
W. GILL, Esq.
C. H. BYRNE, Esq.
GEO. ORMISTON, Esq.
A. C. TURNER, Esq.
J. WESTALL, Esq., *Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.*
W. G. CORKE, Esq., *Hon. Sailing Secretary.*

HANDICAP COMMITTEE.

Captain DIXON, Captain NEWELL, Captain CORKE.
W. G. CORKE, Esq., *Starter*; JOHN DIXON, Esq., *Umpire*
Captain NEWELL, *Referee.*

THE GRAND ANNUAL REGATTA

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH MARCH, 1880.

The First Race to start punctually at 2-30 P. M. The Yacht Club Flag-ship will be moored abreast the Apollo Pier.

Yachts and Sailing Boats intending to compete in the Sailing Matches must be near the Flag-ship, at stations as follows, before 2-30 o'clock P. M. :—

SHIPS' BOATS FOR THE 1ST RACE.—In line extending from abreast the Flag-ship-in-shore.

2ND RACE BOATS.—In line in-shore of Flag-ship, north of 1st Race.

LATEEN YACHTS FOR 3RD RACE YACHTS.—In line just above the Boats.

CUTTERS AND SCHOONERS FOR 4TH RACE.—In line just above the large Yachts.

In taking places in each line, the several Boats will range themselves from No. 1 next the Flag-ship, in the order of the published list, highest numbers in shore.

Yachts and Sailing Boats must start from moorings of their own. Yards and Sails (except headsails of fore-and-aft-rigged vessels) may be hoisted, but no sail to be MADE before starting.

For each Race in succession the Numeral flag of the number of the race (in Maryatt's Code) will be hoisted 5 minutes before starting at the Fore of Flag-ship as a signal to make ready, a gun will be fired to start. The vessels in each Race to start together.

Rowing Boats will assemble not later than 4 P. M., and the Boats for each Race in succession will take up stations, in lines astern extending in shore from the Flag-ship in order of published list,—No. 1 next the Flag boat. Boats heading north.

Any Yacht or Boat not immediately complying with the HONORARY STARTERS' INSTRUCTIONS at the Starting point shall be disqualified in her Race by the Umpire; forfeiting her entrance fee.

The places for the Yachts and Boats in the several Races will be drawn by the Umpire, and notified to owners.

Boats belonging to H. M.'s Ships and the Mercantile Marine and others privately owned by individuals not members of the Yacht Club are eligible and invited to compete in all the Races, except those specified for Club Yachts.

Entries and Entrance money for the different Races must be sent in to W. G. Corke, Esquire, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, before 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, with particulars as to rig, tonnage, and distinguishing flag.

Any further information may be learnt on application to the Honorary Secretary.

SAILING MATCHES.

Course—From Station westward of Yacht Club Flag-ship to round a Boat moored near Gull Island passing and keeping her on the starboard hand thence round the Inner Light Ship, leaving it on starboard hand and back passing inshore of and between Flag-ship and the winning post a Rendezvous Flag on Apollo Bunder heading up the harbour.

FIRST RACE.—For *bona fide* ships boats of any rig or sizes. No time allowances for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize Rs. 60 and the entrance money; second prize, Rs. 30; third prize Rs. 15.

SECOND RACE.—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as *bona fide* ships' boats. Handicapped on coming in. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize, Rs 50 and the entrance money.

THIRD RACE.—Sailing match for Club Yachts of Cutter, Schooner or other rigs, except Lateen. Handicapped on coming in. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, a Silver Cup, presented by H. E. Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, Vice-Patron.

FOURTH RACE.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen Rig. Handicapped on coming in. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize, a Silver Cup.

FIFTH RACE.—Dubash Boats. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50 and entrance money.

SIXTH RACE.—Bombay Fishing Boats. Entrance free. Prize Rs. 50.

ROWING MATCHES.

Course.—From a Boat moored off Dolphin Light to a Boat moored off Dockyard Breakwater rounding and leaving it on the Port hand and back passing between the Yacht Club Flag-ship and the winning post on the Apollo Bunder.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize Rs. 50 and entrance money. Second prize Rs. 30.

EIGHTH RACE.—Cutters, Barges and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling not less 10 oars. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize Rs. 50 and the entrance money.

NINTH RACE.—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling less than 10 oars, not less than six boats to start. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize Rs. 40 and entrance money. Second prize Rs. 20.

TENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Entrance Rs. 5. Prize Rs. 50 and entrance money. Second prize Rs. 25.

ELEVENTH RACE.—Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance free. First Prize Rs. 25. Second Prize Rs. 15. Third Prize Rs. 5.

TWELFTH RACE.—For Canoes. Entrance free. Prize a Fat Sheep and a Bag of Rice.

In all Races two Boats to start or no race.

In Races where a second prize is given, four boats to start or no second prize. Where a third prize is given five boats to start or no third prize.

All objections to be lodged with the Committee within half an hour of the objecting boat passing the winning post. The decision of the Committee to be final.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Preaching at 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. Public services also held at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Mrs. Amanda Smith, will conduct the morning service, at Dean Lane, and the evening service at Mazagon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a. m. [illegible] board the Ship Assaye. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in [illegible] morning. Captain, officers, and seamen are earnestly [illegible] to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to [illegible] shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 1-30 a. m. precisely.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

[illegible] will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semi[illegible] at 11 a.m. Captains, officers, and men

THE LOSS OF THE VINGORLA.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of the Vingorla re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court and delivered its decision, which ran as follows:—

From the evidence before the court, it appears that the S. S. Vingorla was a steam vessel of 315 72-100 tons register and 120 horse power, having an awning or shade deck. She was built by Messrs Caird and Sons of Glasgow in 1875, and was the property of the B. I. S. N. Company. She had five bulkheads; a collision one about ten feet from her stem, one comparatively water-tight between her main hold and coal-bunker, a water-tight one between the coal-bunker and the boiler space, one water-tight one between the engine room and afterhold, and one water-tight bulkhead at the after-part of the after-hold. Her class at Lloyd's was 100 A 1, and Lloyd's circulars, Nos 340, 354, and 369 applied to her, and also section 43 of Lloyd's rules for iron ships. She had a fixed load-line of 13 feet 4 inches, fixed by the surveyors and approved by the committee of Lloyd's, and under the circulars she was bound to carry a certain coloured load mark. It would, however, appear as she could not be surveyed here at the end of her fourth year in accordance with Lloyd's rules her class would be in abeyance at Lloyd's. The Chief Superintending Engineer of the B. I. S. N. Company states she was in dock on the 9th of January last and left it in excellent condition. The ship had the usual steam pumps and a hand pump in each compartment, and also a portable fire-engine. She carried four boats, a mail boat, two life boats, and a gig, stated in the last surveyor's certificate to be of the aggregate capacity of 653 cubic feet and stated by Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, the master builder and shipwright surveyor of this port, to be capable of conveying about 100 persons. She had six life buoys and eight cork life belts. She had a surveyor's certificate as a passenger steamer, under the Steam Vessels' Amendment Act IV. of 1873 given at Kurrachee on the 17th January, 1880, under which she was authorised to carry 30 first class passengers, and 8 second class passengers. She also had a certificate granted to her under the Native Passengers Ships Act VIII. of 1876 to carry 499 deck passengers. She was commanded by Captain J. W. Stuart, and left Bombay harbour in charge of 1st class Pilot Mr. Rawlins about noon of the 28th February last, bound towards Kurrachee and calling at intermediate ports on the Kathiawar Coast. From the report of departure signed by the captain, it appears there were six European adults, eight Post Office officials, and 105 deck passengers, the commander, three officers, and three engineers. The rest of her crew numbered 45, and there were three European children. In all there were on board 174 souls. The vessel was fully loaded, her cargo consisting principally of piece goods. The second officer states her draught of water was 13 feet 5 inches forward and 13 feet 8 inches aft. Mr. Pilot Rawlins left the vessel outside the outer light-ship at about 1-30 that afternoon. He states that she passed near no fishing stakes while he was on board, and that he knows of no fishing stakes in her course after he left her. He felt no concussion while he was on board of her; she steered well, and everything was all right with her so far as he could see. Soon after the Vingorla started, the second officer, Mr. Wood, went on watch at 12-15. The course set was—N W ½ W. It was smooth water. No sail was set. He states that the carpenter reported to him at 4 o'clock that the wells were sounded, that there were three inches forward and nothing aft. The chief officer relieved the second officer at 4 o'clock, receiving from him the same course, and the captain's order to set sail if the winds were favourable. The second officer states that when he gave over charge to the chief officer he had noticed nothing unusual about the vessel, and that she was steering well. And the chief officer took charge at 4 o'clock, the wind was NW. and light. It shifted at 7 o'clock to the north and east. The weather was fair and the sea moderate. At 8 o'clock in the evening the chief officer gave over charge to the third officer. The chief officer states the wells had been sounded at 8 o'clock, that there were 4 inches in the main hold, and nothing as usual in the after-hold, and that the ship's trim was all right at that time. The third officer states he received the course N W ½ W; that all fore and aft sails were set; and that the vessel was going about 8½ knots. The wind was northerly and moderate, the weather was fine and clear, and the sea was smooth. The 3rd officer went on the bridge; the steamer was steering well, was level in the water, and everything appeared right about her. The third officer states he noticed nothing until a report was made to him at 9-30 that evening by a native passenger that there was water on the main deck. He sent the look-out man, a lascar, to see what it was, and the lascar returned and reported that water was coming through the ports on the weather side and running out on the lee-side. The third officer afterwards sent for the syrang, who reported that the scupper was all clear. This was a little before 10. After the syrang made his report about the scupper, and at about a quarter to 10 o'clock, the second engineer came to the third officer and told him there was a quantity of water on the deck and running into the cabins. He states that he did not think it right to take any sail off her as the weather was very fine and he believed the water was coming through the lee-scuppers. Shortly afterwards the third officer heard the chief officer's voice calling the syrang and lascars down below, but he did not hear what order was given. At about 10 o'clock the wind freshened, and the third officer says he noticed the vessel was steering very badly. He sent an extra man to the wheel and then went to the captain in the chart room underneath the bridge and reported that the ship was steering very badly, and that there was a great deal of water on the main deck. The captain said "take in the after sail." The captain came on deck about five minutes afterwards, and the third officer states that he reported to him that the ship was steering very mild, griping to windward very much, and that there was a good deal of water on the main deck. The captain went down and returned almost immediately, and gave orders to take in all sails as quickly as possible. The third officer went away and executed this order. The chief officer states that he was aroused by the chief engineer about 10-30 at night. The chief engineer informed him that the fore cabins were flooded, and that there must be something wrong. The chief officer came on deck at once; noticed the vessel was a little by the head; and went to the forecastle hatch with a syrang, opened it, and found the forecastle half full of water. The chief officer then went and reported this to the captain, and the captain ordered him to open the main hatch, which was done. Water was found up to the beams of the lower hold. The captain then ordered the second officer to lower the mail boat and put the 1st class passengers in and to take charge of her. Orders were then given to open the main sluice, to work the pumps, to heave cargo overboard, and to let go both anchors and to run out the chains to the bare ends. He says all this was done; that the sluice was opened; and that he worked away at the cargo forward, but could not find out where the leak was. The water gained on them rapidly. The captain then ordered the life boats to be lowered and as many passengers to be put into them as they could hold. This was done. After returning, the captain said the best thing to be done was to put the hatches on, as water was coming in over the combings, and he hoped still to pump her out. The chief officer was then sent after to lower the gig which he found crowded with passengers. Before she could be lowered he broke in two, and most of those in her fell into the water and a few were picked up by the boats. He then went to the captain whom he found engaged with the chief, 2nd and 3rd engineers and 3rd officer and clerk trying to put on the hatch. He assisted, but it could not be done on account of the large quantity of water washing about. The captain then said "we have done our best, it is no use now." The third officer states the captain asked the officers if it was any good trying any longer to save the ship, and that they all answering "No," they all then came on deck. Nearly the last words of the captain were, "It is a shame to leave the ship like this with all these people on board of her," and then he gave orders to throw things overboard, so that when the ship went down, persons might have a chance of catching hold of them. It appears that the main engines were stopped at about half past 10 o'clock, and were not put in motion again; that both anchors were let go about the same time; that both cables were run out to their bare ends; and that the two donkey engines only were used to pump. There was one suction pipe from the main hold in connection with the several pumps of the engines, and there was one sluice valve in the main bulkhead of about three inches in diameter. When the engine room was left just before she sank, the water was running into the ash pits of the furnaces. Soon after the captain and officers came on deck, the captain directed the chief officer to burn a bluelight, and directly afterwards at about 1-30, the vessel went down head first, in twenty fathoms of water, and distant about fifty miles from the nearest land. It was a bright moonlight night, and the moon was two days past the full. After the vessel sank the third officer who had been picked up by one of the life boats was directed by the second officer to pull about and try to save life. The third officer states that he pulled about for an hour and a half or two hours, but picked nobody up. He then went over to the mail boat in charge of the second officer, and offered to tow him. He afterwards went to the other life boat and took in three persons, and getting hold of the mail boat, he set sail. The mailboat had a compass, and they steered a course of S E by E until they were picked up by the S S Malda at about half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The other two boats were also picked up by the Malda; and from the evidence of Captain Sharpe [the commander of the Malda] it appears that 95 persons—men, women and children—were taken by him from the three boats. The Malda immediately steamed to the supposed spot where the Vingorla foundered, but nothing could be found. The chief officer and two natives were picked up by the S S Britannia and another native by the S S Chilka. Notwithstanding a protracted and searching investigation, there is absolutely no evidence to enable the court to come to a decision as to the cause of the foundering of the Vingorla. In the absence of the evidence of the commander, three engineers, and clerk, who lost their lives the court cannot come to a conclusion respecting the measures adopted to save the vessel from her perilous position. Some of the measures appear to have been good, and some are inexplicable. The ample pumping power which the ship had appears not to have been fully made use of. But the court must draw attention to the fact that though the Vingorla had a fixed load-line decided by the committee of Lloyd's, yet no attention appears to have been paid to it; and that it has been shown that the forehold of the Vingorla filled with water in addition to the cargo was more than the buoyancy of the ship could sustain, and that an additional bulkhead is required in vessels of this description, and the court have little doubt that if there had been such a bulkhead the Vingorla would not have foundered. The court would draw the attention of Government to the fact that under the rules made under sections 46 and 48 of the Native Passengers' Act VIII. of 1876, and as those rules are carried out, no provision appears to have been made in regard to boat accommodation for deck passengers. Schedule C referred to under rule 8 is a copy of table S referred to in section 292 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 (17 and 18 Vic., Ch. 104) which boats are under the said Act supposed to be only capable of carrying the crew of an ordinary sea-going vessel and ten passengers only. It appears from the evidence that there is a dual system of granting certificates in this Presidency for boat accommodation for passengers. One certificate was granted to the Vingorla by the port authorities at Kurrachee in January last, to the effect that her four boats were sufficient for the crew and a certain number of first and second class passengers, and the other certificate was granted by the local Customs authorities, after inspection of the same four boats, that they were sufficient under the provisions of the Native Passengers' Act VIII. of 1876. The result of this system is that practically there was no provision whatever made in respect of boats or other appliances for saving the lives of the deck passengers, and in consequence in this accident seventy-five lives were lost. The court could strongly point out to Government the absolute necessity of all passenger vessels being compelled to carry boats, rafts or other appliances for saving life. The court believes that the legislation at home as to sea-going passenger ships provides that boats or rafts or other appliances for saving life should be sufficient for all persons carried on board the ship

The court cannot conclude their decision without placing on record their extreme sense of the heroic conduct of Captain Stuart, Chief Engineer Byrnes, 2nd and 3rd engineers, Messrs. Wood and Wilden, and the clerk, Mr. Mowbray, who unfortunately lost their lives while doing their duty.

At the conclusion of the reading of the above decision, Mr. Owen applied to the court to make an order for payment to witnesses who attended the enquiry. The court intimated that the matter would be looked into whether it was admissible and will act accordingly.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. NEPAUL, Captain J. S Murray, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Lord Sandhurst, Mr and Mrs W T Church, Mrs Patterson and 3 children, Mrs Beachcroft and 2 children, Mrs Knox and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Adrian Hope, Mr A Robinson, Mr and Mrs D M Gardner, Mrs W Smith, Mrs Cockburn and 2 children, Mrs Quinton and child, Mrs White, Mrs G E Ward, Mrs Griffiths, Miss Lucas Calcroft, Mrs T A E Miller, Mr and Mrs A Cook, Mrs F E Elliott, Mrs Izat, Mr W C Rennie, Surgeon Major Goode, European female servant and infant, Miss L L Pratt, Mr and Mrs Chickels and 4 children, Lt Col and Mrs E J McNair, English nurse and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Bartleman and infant, Mr J Williams, Mr W B Eastaway, Mr S Sayer, Mrs Wright and 2 infants, Mrs J A'D Lloyd and child, Mr H Woodward, Lt Col R Home, Mr P Beresford Hope, Mr Farnham's European servant (R Winter), Mr Gould, Mr and Mrs Nash and 2 children, Mrs John Dowd, Mr A G Waight, Mr and Mrs J W Huntley and child, Col Mrs Sartorins and infant, Mr D Blackburn, Mr W C Hutchinson, Mr H G Smith, Mrs Hannant and infant, Mr P O'Brien, and Mrs Schneider.

For Brindisi—Mr A B Patterson, Capt Clerk, Major and Mrs Harcourt, Mr W M Souttar, Mr D E Mieruszchi, Mr J C P Baillie, Mr and Mrs Meyers, Mr S Manson, Mr A Hanna, Mr A Morris, H E Signor D'Aguiar and Secretary, Mr C J O'Donnell, Mr R H F Stuart, Mr Little, Major R Wetherall, and Mrs Beville.

For Venice—Mr F Collingridge, Mr J E Anderson, Mr Devocher, Col and Mrs Osborn Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs Gardner, Mr R Gardner, Hon'ble W Wilson, Mr and Mrs Armitage and 4 sons, Mr and Mrs Roberts, and Mr M Adams.

27th March, s s Zambesi, Captain A Symons.

For Southampton—Mr James Newland.

For Brindisi—Mr Wm Riddell, Col Glasfurd and child, Mr J O Callaghan, Mr J D Sandford, Mrs G E Manisty, Mr R G Harvey, Mr Barnes, Mrs W Best and 2 infants, Mr Andrew Best, Mr Walter Thomson, and Mr W F Burrows.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs H Spencer, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Miss Leonard, Mrs Mackenzie, child, infant, and ayah, Mrs F G Mayne, Mr and Mrs M Flowers and child, Capt Strahan, Mrs Strahan, child, and infant.

For Suez—Capt F Alexander, and Mr F Alexander.

3rd April, s s Deccan, Captain W B Andrews.

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs G K Winter and 2 children, Col and Mrs Forster, Miss Forster and 3 children, Mrs Menzies and child, Miss L Shaw, Mrs Merriman and 3 children, Mrs Peppe and 3 children, Miss Beynon, Mrs George Lamb and 2 daughters, Mrs Gunthorpe and child, Mr Peppe, Mrs Marriott and 4 children, Mrs J Cameron and 3 infants, Mr and Mrs Geering, Mr W Jones, Mr and Mrs T Simpson, Mr and Mrs Thos Alexander, Mrs J F Finlay, Miss A G Jones, Mrs W D Jones, and Mr E S Eden.

For Brindisi—Depy Surg Genl VanSomeron, Mrs J B Lyall, Mrs H F Cotgrave and 2 children, Mr G Rivaz, C S, Mr A R Daly, Mr W B Jones, Mr E B Powell, Mr E B Kedwick, Mrs Cameron and 3 children, Mr R J Melville, C S, Mrs Andrews, Mr H N Gladstone, and Mr and Mrs A B Wynne.

For Port Said—Mr and Mrs H Perkins.

For Venice—Mrs Munro and child, Mrs R Dey-Spedding and child, Mr E S Llewhellin, Mr E Milard, Rev Mother Eurichetta and Rev Sister Felicita.

10th April, s s Teheran, Captain A H Johnson.

For Southampton—A lady, a gentleman, and 2 children, and Mr R Whitham.

For Brindisi—Lt Col J Sconce, Mr and Mrs Silas E Sassoon, Mr S M Moses, and Mr J W Smyth.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs Worgan and 2 children, Surgeon Genl G Smith, Mrs Smith and Miss Smith, and Deputy Surg-Genl Theobalds.

17th April, s s Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R Methven.

For Southampton—Miss Hume, Mr and Mrs C W P Watts and 4 children, Mrs Symons and 2 infants, Mrs Ffennell, Rev W J Ffennell, Mrs W E Neal and 2 children, Mrs Prinsep, Miss Prinsep and child, Mr and Mrs H G Meakin, lady and gentleman and 4 children, Mrs Pennycuick and 3 children, Mr D Salmon, Miss Couper, Major General and Mrs L M Davies, Mrs R M Clifford and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Woodburn, Mr D G Gilbert, Count Van den Steen, Mr Pitcher and 3 children, Mr A Stanton, Dr and Mrs Goldsmith, Mr E S Trafford, Mr and Mrs Wells, and Mr and Mrs Tracy and 2 children.

For Brindisi—Dr Parry, Surgeon Major and Mrs E C Beasley and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Lewis and 2 Misses Lewis, Mr and Mrs Lionel Inglis, Mr Chas F Knyvett, Mr E T Roberts, Mr F G Ashford, Capt Cookesley, and Mr and Mrs Cotgrave and 2 children.

For Venice—Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr A W Chapman.

For Malta—Mr C H Berners.

24th April, s s Surat, Captain W E Breeze.

For Brindisi—Mr C J Groom, Mr E H Manson, Mr and Mrs C Macdonald, and Mr and Mrs J W Macnabb.

For Suez—Mr W B Fornham.

For Venice—Mrs and Miss Wake and European female servant, and Mr J S Hobbard.

NEW MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE Press Commissioner sends us the following extract from General Order by the Government of India :—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 13 of 1880, the following appointments are made to the Administrative Medical Circles in the Bengal Presidency :

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Deputy Surgeon General J Gibbons, C B, to the Allahabad Division.

Deputy Surgeon General E J Franklyn, M D, to the Meerut Division.

Deputy Surgeon General J E Clutterbuck, M D, to the Oudh Division and Rohilcund District.

Deputy Surgeon General A Smith, M D, C B, to the Rawal Pindi Division.

Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard, to the Sirhind Division.

Deputy Surgeon General A H Fraser, to the Peshawar District.

Surgeon Major F W Moore to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon General, British Medical Service, Rawal Pindi Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon General A Smith, M D, C B,

Surgeon Major J Hannon to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon General, British Medical Service, Sirbind Division, during the absence on field service of Deputy Surgeon General H B Hassard.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Deputy Surgeon General W B Beatson, M D, to the Lahore Division.

Deputy Surgeon General J J Clarke, M D, to the Eastern Frontier District.

Deputy Surgeon General J E Tuson, M D, to the Presidency District.

Deputy Surgeon General R H Perkins, to the Gwalior and Saugor District.

Deputy Surgeon General A C C De Renzy, to the Punjab Frontier District.

The above mentioned officers will take charge of their respective districts on the 1st April, 1880, proceeding to join with the least possible delay at the public expense.

BENGAL.

OLD RUGBEAN DINNER.—On Monday evening last Sir Ashley Eden entertained about 30 gentlemen at a Rugbean dinner at Belvedere. After dinner Sir Ashley Eden poposed the health of the Queen, and was followed by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot on whom, as the oldest Rugbean present, developed the duty of proposing the toast of the evening—success to Rugby. Sir Ashley Eden's health was proposed by the Bishop of Calcutta, and in replying to the toast, the Lieutenant Governor availed himself of the opportunity to pay a warm tribute to the services in India of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The latter briefly expressed his acknowledgments, and the speeches were brought to a close.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL JAILS.—The Press Commissioner informs us that the Secretary of State has sanctioned certain proposals made by the Government of Bengal for the re-organisation and improvement of the Jail Department in the Lower Provinces. The specific proposals involved were the creation of a special jail service and the increase of the pay of the Inspector General's Personal Assistant. By the special jail service is meant that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal should be authorised to select certain Assistant Superintendents of Police not exceeding three in number, who might show special aptitude for work in the Jail Department, and that after they had been trained in the central jails, they might be transferred to the charge of a large district jail and eventually be entrusted with the superintendence of a central jail; the object being to induce men taking an interest in the work and showing qualifications for it, to remain in the Department instead of seeking for more highly paid employment elsewhere. The arrangement will remove inconveniency in the present system, and will be attended with a small annual saving to Government.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE Accountant General of the Punjab has obtained leave for 3 months. Mr. Sinkinson, of the Financial Department, has been appointed to act for him.

MR. WESTLAND has been appointed to act as Comptroller General during Mr. Waterfield's expected absence. Mr. H. F. Clopton, of the Madras Civil Service, will act for the present as Accountant General, Bengal, for Mr. Westland.

MADRAS.

CATTLE ON RAILWAY LINES.—Twenty-nine cases of cattle being run over by trains occurred on the Madras railways, during the last quarter of 1879.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRTSAC.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr S J Josephs, B Uncov
Mr H R Rich, B Uncov
Mr H Leeds, B Uncov
Mr W Cousins, B Uncov, Ret
Maj-Genl E N Sandilands, B Retd
Maj F W Drummond, B Inf
Lieut C E Pollock, BSC
Lieut G A Williams, BSC
Brev-Maj A Farrer, M Cav

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F H B Skrine, BCS, 6 mo
Mr T Jones, B Uncov, 6 mo
Mr A C C Rogers, B Uncov, 6 mo
Col S Chalmers, BSC, 6 mo
Lieut C H Des Voeux, BSC, 4 mo
Surg Maj A M Garden, B, 6 mo
Mr H T Ross, M Uncov, 2 mo
Maj E J Pogson, Uncov, 3 mo
Maj A T Woodhouse, MSC, 3 mo
Mr L G Hyne, Bo Uncov, 6 mo
Major W A Salmon, Bo S C, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt J L A Mackay, BSC
Sub-Condr J Anderson, B
Mr A W C Stanborough, M Uncov
Mr J W Cherry, M Uncov
Conductor A C Foley, Bo
Sub Condr C Hughes, Bo

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—100 to 9 agst Robbie Burns [t and off], 100 to 8 agst Parole [off], 100 to 6 agst Rosy Cross [t and w], 100 to 6 agst Flavius [t and off], 20 to 1 agst Peter [t f], 20 to 1 agst Cradle [off, 25 to 1 t and w], 20 to 1 agst Briglia [t and off], 25 to 1 agst Quicksilver [off, 33 to 1 w], 25 to 1 agst Midlothian [t], 25 to 1 agst Vegetarian [t].

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—100 to 12 agst Wild Monarch [off], 9 to 1 agst Regal [t and off], 10 to 1 agst The Liberator [t and w] 100 to 15 agst Jackal [t and off], 100 to 6 agst Marshal Niel [t and off], 20 to 1 agst Victoria [t], 20 to 1 agst Empress (t and off).

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—50 to 50 on Oxford laid.

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THE AFGHAN DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Feb. 20, there was a brilliant assemblage of distinguished personages to hear the debate on Afghanistan raised by the Duke of Argyll. The number of Peers in their places was larger on the Ministerial than on the Opposition side. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were on the front cross bench. In the Royal gallery were Prince Leopold, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Peeresses' gallery was filled, and in the Strangers' gallery there was not even standing room. The spaces in front of the throne and outside the bar were much crowded.

The Duke of Argyll, from the opening of his speech, proceeded to attack the policy of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the kingdom of Afghanistan. He conceived the Ministerial reasons for that policy to be—first, the danger of Russian advance; secondly, the growing hostility of the late Ameer; and thirdly, the policy of the late Government. He took issue with Ministers on these propositions. The great advances of Russia were made between the years 1864 and 1869; and there was not a shadow of truth in the allegation that any changes as to Russian advance had occurred between the time when Lord Mayo made his promises to the Ameer and that at which Lord Northbrook was Viceroy under the late Administration. He then proceeded to argue, on the authority of papers printed in the Blue book, that the late Government had promised quite as much to Shere Ali as the present Government had to Yakub Khan; but what Shere Ali had always striven for was that this country should give him an unconditional guarantee. He acquitted Lord Cranbrook of any intentional unfairness; but the noble viscount drew up a most misleading despatch, on which Ministerial candidates all over the country had been making perfectly unfounded charges against the late Government in representing that they had offered nothing to Shere Ali. He attributed this to the circumstance that on assuming the office of Secretary for India, Lord Cranbrook found himself in the hands of a body of Russophobists. If the Ameer had been thrown into the hands of Russia, it was by the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. He believed that had they treated him kindly he would have come round to us. He characterized as "twaddle" the reported words of Yakub Khan, when sitting, with a rope round his neck, in the camp of General Roberts, of his father's hostility towards this country having existed since 1873. In reference to one of Lord Lytton's despatches, accusing Shere Ali of coquetting with Russia, the noble duke quoted the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," and he declared that Sir Louis Cavagnari was a victim of the wilful ignorance and of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. Amid cheers he concluded an animated speech, which occupied two hours and twenty minutes in its delivery, by asserting that we had elements of permanent strength in India if we only reverted to the policy of forty years ago, and reversed to that of the present Ministry, which had cast a lasting stain on the honour of the British Crown. Before sitting down he moved for the Russian correspondence found at Kabul.

Lord Cranbrook, who was cheered on rising, proceeded to defend the Government with a vigour fully as marked as that which characterized the attack. He pointed out that practically there was no motion before the House, because the noble duke knew that the Government would not produce the papers which he asked for, and he would not press the motion. The charges which the noble duke urged so strongly that evening had been brought forward before in their lordship's House and decided against him. As to the ridicule thrown by the noble duke on the idea of Russian advances, Lord Cranbrook argued that the Russian message and missions to Shere Ali could leave no doubt on any man's mind that Russia had put her hand on Afghanistan with the view of making it her base of operations against us in India; but, notwithstanding that, Lord Lytton did everything possible to bring about a satisfactory arrangement with the Ameer without recourse to hostilities. The war had been successful, and Her Majesty's Government believed they could hand Afghanistan over to those who would be able to hold their own. He characterized the attack of the Duke of Argyll on Lord Lytton as unbecoming; and concluded by warmly asserting that Her Majesty's Government had broken no pledges and had made no promises which they were not prepared to carry out.

Lord Northbrook insisted that, when Viceroy, he acted wisely in using no compulsion to make Shere Ali receive European agents, and contended that since his Viceroyalty compulsion had been used with that end. He condemned the policy of the late war, while he gave our troops, both British and native, the highest credit for the manner in which they performed their duty. He did not think the position of Persia was such as to render it desirable that we should undertake any liabilities on her account. He therefore hoped there would be no arrangement with her to occupy Herat; while at the same time we should continue in the resolution that Herat must never be occupied by Russia.

Lord Hammond pointed out that if Persia occupied Herat, Russia would have a treaty right to establish a consulate there.

Lord Strathnairn pointed out the difficulties of a military occupation of Afghanistan.

Lord Napier of Magdala expressed a hope that we should not withdraw from Afghanistan until we had a safe neighbour there.

Lord Ripon asked for further explanations of policy from Her Majesty's Ministers, whose statements on the subject had varied one from another, and he argued that neither had they acquired a scientific frontier nor secured a friendly and an independent neighbour in Afghanistan.

The Lord Chancellor twitted the Opposition with the "unreality" of the debate. Every one of the quotations cited by the Duke of Argyll that evening were used before their lordships during a debate in the Session of 1878, when one of the largest majorities known in that House for many years decided against the views of the noble duke which on the present occasion were brought forward for the fourth time. He held that the Government and the late Lord Lawrence were of accord as to the end to be attained with respect to Afghanistan. They differed as to the means, and he asserted with confidence that the means adopted by the Government were less dangerous than those advocated by Lord Lawrance. He regretted that the questions discussed that evening had not been brought forward on a motion which would have tested the opinion of the House.

Lord Granville, in a spirited speech, upheld the position taken by the Duke of Argyll, whose speech, he said, was full of facts. He concurred with the noble duke in charging that Lord Lytton had used threats, and by them had driven the Ameer into the hands of Russia. He said Her Majesty's Ministers contradicted one another every month, and he was stupid enough not to know even at that moment what their policy was. As the Government had stated that they could not produce the papers moved for by his noble friend, the noble duke was not going to press his motion. If his noble friend did he could not support him; but he thought that the Government and their supporters had not always shown themselves anxious to prevent the publication of what might create ill feeling between this country and Russia.

Lord Beaconsfield sarcastically observed that the thing which the Duke of Argyll and those who supported him carefully did not do was, take the opinion of the House on the charges which they brought against Her Majesty's Government upon a subject of the very highest importance to the Empire. He did not blame Russia for looking to Central Asia at a time when war between her and England was regarded as imminent, and when consequently she had to look to every means of embarrassing this country. But then it became the duty of Her Majesty's Government to secure possession of the gates of our great empire of India. That object had been achieved, and he believed we should hold those gates for ever. The Government never had deviated from their policy in this matter. They had acted with consistency arising from a clear conviction of the object to be attained; and he believed that the opinion of the House now remained what an overwhelming majority declared it to be in 1878.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The *London Gazette* has the following announcement, dated the War Office, Feb. 23:—

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned non-commissioned officer and men of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval for the gallant conduct displayed by them during the recent operations in South Africa, as recorded against their names:—Colour sergeant Anthony Booth, 80th Foot, for his gallant conduct on the 12th of March, 1879, during the Zulu attack on the Intombi River, in having, when considerably outnumbered by the enemy, rallied a few men on the south bank of the river, and covered the retreat of 50 soldiers and others for a distance of three miles. The officer commanding 80th Regiment reports that had it not been for the coolness displayed by this non-commissioned officer not one man would have escaped. Privates Flawn and Fitzpatrick (94th Foot) in recognition of their gallant conduct during the attack on Secocoeni's Town on the 28th of November last, in carrying out of action Lieutenant Dewar, 1st Dragoon Guards, when badly wounded. At the time when he received his wound Lieutenant Dewar had with him only Privates Flawn and Fitzpatrick and six of the Native Contingent, and being incapable of moving without assistance, the natives proceeded to cary him down the hill, when about 30 of the enemy appeared in pursuit about 40 yards in the rear, whereupon the men of the Native Contingent deserted Lieutenant Dewar, who must have been killed but for the devoted gallantry of Privates Flawn and Fitzpatrick, who carried him alternately, one covering the retreat and firing on the enemy."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The Oxford-Cambridge boat race takes place to-day [March 20th.] The following particulars of the condition of two crews, when the mail left, which we take from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of February 27th, will be read with interest:—Both crews are now in racing boats and have settled to training since Ash Wednesday. Since that day Cambridge have been fixed in their respective seats, but just before they entered into training there was considerable shifting of the men. The two heaviest weights, Nimmo, of First Trinity and Roden of Caius—each nearer 14 than 13 stone—were turned out. In their places came two men each a couple of stone lighter—Baillie, of Jesus, and Barton, of Lady Margaret; thus at once bringing down the average weight of the crew by some 7lb. per man. On paper these changes read very well; for both the heavy weights were promising men, and were capable of doing good work—at all events at a slow stroke. There seems, however, to have been doubt whether they would perform equally well when asked hereafter to row a racing stroke. If, however, these heavy weights were so respectable, and yet better men could be found, to fill their places, it might be supposed that the crew, which originally promised well, could be now going even better than ever. Yet we doubt if such is the case. It may be better adapted, as now composed, for a racing stroke; but it is not so even as when Davis was at stroke and when the heavy weights were behind him.

The crew have improved in one important point—feather. They do this more cleanly than when in the gig boat, though still, except No 6, not a man feathers really clean. The time on stroke side is fair, and on bow side erratic; but there is plenty of time to shake together before the race, and good all round style is at this date of training more important than uniformity. The latter may come at the last, but bad style once picked up has to be untaught before good style can be inculcated. The crew have not the same strength that they had at the beginning of term, and there is no longer the same powerful material to work upon. The earlier crew, if it could have been retained and moulded, had all the making of a first class lot. If it has been found that there was not time to hammer it into shape, then the later changes are no doubt for the better; but of the present material we can say that, win or lose, it has not the making of a really first-class crew. The men now rowing are:—

	st.	lb.
Bow. Ll. R. Jones, Jesus	11	3
2. H. Sandford, Lady Margaret	11	8
3. W. Barton, Lady Margaret	11	5
4. W. M. Warlow, Queens'	12	0
5. C. N. Armytage, Jesus	12	10
6. R. D. Davis, First Trinity	12	12
7. R. D. Prior, Queens'	12	0
Stroke, W. W. Baillie, Jesus	11	3
Cox. B. S. Clarke, Lady Margaret	7	3

The Oxford boat goes fairly, though like Cambridge, we cannot say that we think it will ever be first class. There is length, life, and a clean feather; the oars are in fair time, but by no means perfect as yet in that respect. West sits a steady stroke and if he had a really first-class No. 7 behind him the crew would be pretty safe to win considering how second-class Cambridge have at last turned out. As it is, he is hardly backed up in that place, Warton's failing is want of size for which he can scarcely be blamed; as regards life in recovery he is not at all amiss. The sliding is good—perhaps hardly equal to that of Cambridge, but there is not much to choose between the two crews in this respect. The recovery, taken as a whole though not so lively as when Marriott used to set the stroke, is fairly good, and is better than that shown by Cambridge. In strength and weight Oxford now have the advantage.

The Oxford crew at present are made up thus:—

	st.	lb.
Bow, R H Poole, Brasenose	10	11
2 D E Brown, Hertford	12	4
3 F M Hargreaves, Keble	12	3
4 H B Southwell, Pembroke	12	11
5 R S Kindersley, Exeter	12	11
6 G D Rowe, University	12	4
7 J H T Wharton, Magdalen	11	10
Stroke, L R West, Christ Church	11	5
Cox, C W Hunt, Corpus	7	4

Both crews are rowing, and will probably row the race, in boats by Swaddell and Winship. Oxford will go for a few days to Taplow Court (Mr Grenfell's) at the beginning of March, and Cambridge will, as last year, have some practice on the Kingston water before going to Putney.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND DR. RUSSELL.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's "report in answer to the inquires as to the conduct of the troops in South Africa" was issued on the day the mail left as a parliamentary paper. Writing on January 16, Sir Garnet Wolseley says:—"I have now the honour to forward reports from the landdrosts of all the towns and districts in the Transvaal where her Majesty's troops were quartered between July 1 and October 10. I directed the landdrosts to confine their reports to the period comprised within those dates, because as the letter of the special correspondent, *Daily Telegraph*, bears date Pretoria, October 10, anything occurring after that date can have no relation to his accusations against the troops, and because it was not until considerably later than the 1st of July that any troops from Zululand were moved into the Transvaal." Sir Garnet Wolseley then proceeds to deal in detail with the allegations of Dr. Russell, and sums up the conclusions, at which he has arrived, as follows:—

Having now dealt with the specific allegations as to the conduct of the troops, and shown that they contain "gross exaggerations and transparent untruths," as stated in my telegram of 3rd inst. to the Adjutant-General, it is perhaps scarcely necessary for me to take any notice of the accusation against the military authorities of "treating in an easy way" serious evils which are proved by the official records never to have existed. But the letter of the special correspondent points more especially to Heidelberg as a scene of gross disorder and crime, and says: "If the commandants at the various stations would only adopt well known means of coercion and prevention, there would be far less military crime than there is at present." I therefore quote, as the best denial of this wholesale charge, the voluntary statement of the landdrost of Heidelberg. "Considering the large number of men stationed here at several times, the conduct of the troops has been very good, and I have to think the several commanding officers here during the time mentioned for assistance given by them at all times whenever required." Her Majesty's soldiers in the Transvaal are neither better nor worse than their comrades in other quarters of the globe. Freshly released from a long campaign in a savage country, where for many months no drop of liquor, other than the rare ration of rum served out on occasions of special fatigue had ever passed their lips, some of them were doubtless tempted to drink more than was good for them. It is to me matter of satisfaction that so little crime resulted from this great temptation. The enclosed official reports of the landdrosts bear the best testimony to the behaviour of the troops, and I trust that at least the same publicity may be given to this despatch that has been given to the article in the *Daily Telegraph*. That article has been copied into many newspapers, British and Colonial, and has been made political capital of by the enemies of the English Government in this country. At the date when it purports to have been written the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* was the guest of his Excellency the Administrator of the Transvaal. The officials of the Transvaal Government were always close at hand, and the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* could at any moment have referred to them, or to myself, or to the officers of my staff for information as to the truth of any reports which might reach his ears. I cannot but deeply regret that so grave a slander upon the officers and men of her Majesty's army should have been penned and published by one who has lived much among soldiers, without his having referred to any one competent authority to enable him to prove or disprove the truth of the information. It seems to me inconceivable that he should have thus acted unless, as I stated in my telegram to the Adjutant-General, he was the victim of a hoax, or allowed his imagination to be worked upon by some one who had the deliberate design of circulating false reports against the honour of her Majesty's army.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER KIDNAPPED BY GREEK BRIGANDS.

A telegram from Constantinople, Feb. 21, states:—

Official intelligence has been received here to-day from Mr. Blunt, the British Consul-General at Salonica, that Colonel Synge had been kidnapped by brigands. Colonel Synge had returned on the 14th instant from the Bulgarian frontier, where he had been distributing, at the Ambassador's request, food and clothing among the destitute refugees, and was living at his farm near Tricoviste, in the district of Karaferia. The day before yesterday a band of 25 Greek brigands, headed by the notorious bandit called Niko, suddenly appeared at the farm and carried off the proprietor, with two of his horses, to the mountains. Before starting, or on the way, Colonel Synge found means of sending a message to Mr. Blunt, informing him of what had occurred, but at the same time urgently requesting that troops should not be sent in pursuit, knowing that Niko is an unscrupulous ruffian, who would, if hard pressed, murder a captive without compunction. Mr. Blunt has acted in accordance with this request, and has gone to Katerina to open negotiations with the brigands for Colonel Synge's release. The Porte shows the utmost readiness to act energetically, as may seem best in the circumstances, and has already sent orders to the local authorities to co-operate with Mr. Blunt.

A despatch from Mr. Blunt received this evening announces that he has arrived at Katerina, but has not yet discovered where Colonel Synge has been taken to, nor what sum is demanded for his ransom.

Her Majesty's ships Invincible and Coquette have been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of Salonica. The Porte has sent orders to the military authorities at Janina and Monastir not to pursue the brigands in case they should pass with Colonel Synge into those districts. This is in accordance with Colonel Synge's request to the Consul General, Mr. Blunt, mentioned in my last telegram.

Consul General Blunt on the 23rd I, telegraphed from Katerina that in consequence of snow in the mountains and numerous bands of banditti roving about in the neighbourhood, he had not yet been able to discover where Colonel Synge has been taken by the brigands, but that he did not despair of ultimate success in his efforts to discover and rescue the captive.

A message from Pera, Feb. 24, says:—

Mr. Blunt, Consul General at Salonica, has got into communication with Colonel Synge. A heavy ransom is demanded by the brigands. Negotiations are proceeding.

EXTRAORDINARY UKASE OF THE CZAR.

An Imperial ukase, dated the 24th February, and addressed to the Senate, was published in St. Petersburg on Feb. 26. It says:—

"Being firmly determined to put an end to the continual repeated attempts of wicked criminals to undermine the order of the State and society in Russia, we decree as follows:—A Supreme Executive Commission is hereby established in St. Petersburg for the protection of the order of the State and society. It is to consist of a head and of members to be named according to his discretion, Count Loris-Melikoff is appointed head of this Commission. The appointment of its members will be made, on his suggestion, by Imperial ordinance. The head of the Commission has, moreover, the right to summon upon the Commission all persons whose presence he may conside, useful.

"The ukase further decrees that in order to give a united character to the action of all the authorities who assist in the protection of public order. The head of the Commission shall be invested with the rights of Commandant-in-Chief of St. Petersburg and the adjacent district, and further with the direct control over all political trials held in the capital, the military district of St Petersburg, and throughout the empire. All the local authorities, governors, governors-generals, and town commandants are placed under the jurisdiction of the head of the Executive Commission, and all the *employés* in their various departments are bound to afford them their entire co-operation. The head of the Commission is at liberty to adopt any measures which may appear to him desirable for the protection of order in the empire, and the orders he may issue are to be unconditionally obeyed.

"The office of Provisional Governor-General of St. Petersburg is abolished."

A semi-official statement issued the same day says that no arrests have been made in the Winter Palace, and no officer has absconded. It is thought that in all probability the dynamite by which the explosion was caused was brought into the building in small quantities by a pretended carpenter who had been working there ever since September last, and who is supposed to be a mechanical engineer. After sending away his fellow workmen he made, it is said, the final preparations, ignited the slow match, and then left the place. He has not yet been discovered. The reports of wholesale arrests in St Petersburg are said to be without foundation.

CONCLUSION OF THE SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

On Wednesday Mr. Justice Hawkins proceeded to sum up. In reference to the charges of murder and manslaughter, he submitted as a broad proposition of law that if one person administered to another that which he knew to be dangerous with a view to destroy life, and life was destroyed by the matter so administered, then that would be murder in the eye of the law. If, on the other hand, a man gave to another deleterious matter which might cause death, but without any intention of causing death, then the question would arise, yes or no, in the administration of that which was dangerous to life, and which has been productive of death, was the person so administering guilty of culpable criminal negligence? If he was, then the crime would amount to manslaughter. Mere ordinary negligence, such as they might blame a servant for, such as a want of ordinary care and precaution, would not be sufficient to render a man amenable to the criminal law of his country. The negligence which must be brought home to a person was culpable and criminal negligence, and as there was no definition in the law as to what it consisted of it was a question for the jury. The criminal negligence alleged on the present occasion was that there was an obligation on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased to protect her against those dangers against which she was unable to protect herself, and that that obligation was not fulfilled. His lordship went carefully through the history of the case, and then said, Looking to the whole of the circumstances, did they or did they not come to the conclusion that the death of this poor woman was occasioned by the excessive taking of alcoholic spirits? Did they find that that caused her death? If they did, was that alcohol administered to her by the prisoner in such a manner as to cause the catastrophe that happened, or to accelerate it? For he should tell them it was equally criminal by the law of this country to accelerate by an hour the death of a person as it was to cause it. If, knowing that a man was on his dying bed and that he had but an hour to live, with the view of shortening his life by half-an-hour a man administered to him what he knew would kill him, and it did so, he was responsible for his death. If, therefore, they came to the conclusion that death in this case was occasioned or accelerated by the excessive use of stimulants, they would have to answer those questions:—Were the spirits administered by the prisoner, he believing that what he was administering would endanger her life and accelerate her death? If they thought so and answered these questions affirmatively, then, as he had told them, the prisoner would be guilty of the crime of murder. But if they thought that her death was occasioned by the use of alcoholic spirits, and that they were administered to her by the prisoner, that they were calculated to endanger her life and accelerate death, but that in administering them she had not the object of killing her but that it was done from gross, culpable, reckless, criminal negligence of the prisoner without intention to kill, it would be manslaughter. If [said his lordship] you find neither of those issues, it will be your duty to acquit him. There is an alternative question which you have to consider, but which, after all, resolves itself into the questions I have asked. Was it the prisoner's duty to take care of the deceased? Did he take charge of her in the same way that a man under similar circumstances takes charge of his wife. If so, was he not bound to supply her with the necessaries of life; and if she was in an enfeebled condition, so as to be unable to procure such things for herself, was not he bound to see that she obtained them? Being in such an enfeebled condition of mind and body that she would be likely to do acts which in a state of health she would not have done, was he not bound to protect her against acts which in a sound condition of mind she would have been able to protect herself against? If he did not so protect, but, with the intention of bringing about her death, allowed her to commit acts which would produce death, that would be murder; if he simply allowed such acts recklessly and negligently, without intending her death, that would be manslaughter. It is for you to say by your verdict if you consider the prisoner guilty; to say of which of these offences you consider the prisoner guilty—of the one crime or the other.

The Foreman asked whether, in law, the prisoner having obtained the deed of gift, he could not at once have got possession of the property, and consequently would have no motive to kill her.

The Judge said he would rather not enter into that point. By the will he would have taken no property till after her death, and if the policy of insurance had been effected, the amount for which the insurance was effected would not have been receivable till after her death.

The jury then retired at twenty two minutes to five o'clock to consider their verdict, returning into court at ten minutes to six.

The prisoner, who had been out of court during the deliberation of the jury, on being again placed at the bar, had an extremely anxious and perturbed look.

The jury found the prisoner "Not guility of murder," but "Guilty of manslaughter."

The Clerk: Prisoner at the bar, you stand convicted of felony; have you anything to say why the Court should not give you judgment?

The prisoner made a long statement to the Court as to his life with Miss Maclean, and assured the Court that he was wholly innocent of any unkindness to her. The Court, he said, saw he was perfectly calm, and that was occasioned by his knowledge that he was absolutely innocent of what had been imputed to him. He went on to narrate how he had renewed his acquaintance with the deceased, and how by her request he went to the chambers of Dr. Maclean, in Barnard's-inn. The brother of the deceased left them alone for some time, and Miss Maclean then stated that she was *enciente*, and implored him to get her out of her terrible difficulty. He told her that he should never take any such course. Subsequently he asked her to dinner with his wife, and at her request he went out and procured her some spirits. He then went on to tell the Court how he was invited down to Broadway at the request of the deceased and said it was there that they concocted the idea of getting up a mock marriage. He asserted that he could have called numerous witnesses had he not been so satisfied of his innocence and that he would be acquitted. While in London, he proceeded to say, they went into a restaurant and there had some whisky, and explained that it was in consequence of a *ruse* played upon him by Miss Maclean, in order to get some more spirits, that he called her an "artful little devil;" but it was only in friendship. Her brother came down to the Shrubbery, and reference was then made by him [the brother] to the marriage settlement, he believing that they were about to be married. When he found out to the contrary he was broken-hearted, but said he could not help it, and that he was going to America, and they must settle the matter together as best they could. His [the prisoner's] life was insured in the New York Life Office for a small amount. The deceased was always a very business-like little woman, and she suggested that he should reinsure his life for £500. He wrote to the secretary, who requested him to go to Dr. Shepherd, of Worcester, to be examined. While there the thought struck them that her life should be insured, and out of kindness he had her examined also. They subsequently had a quarrel, and she told him if he could not do what she wanted he had better go about his business. Afterwards they made it up, and she suggested, as they were going to Worcester, that the house should be settled on him, so that she could not insult him again by what she said. He was very heedless about that—so much so that he told the solicitor to keep the deed of gift. In consequence of her mother's death she took to drinking, and after her brother's departure for America the habit increased. When he [the prisoner] got into the scrape at Stratford upon Aden she bailed him out, and she was then in quite a collapsed state through drink. The plate was originally intended to be left at a bank at Evesham, but he subsequently deposited it, with her consent, at Attenborough's. He paid a great many of Mrs. Maclean's debts and all those of the householdd. He had never taken any money of the deceased for himself, except 5s a week for his wife. In reference to the Alexander-street lodgings he asserted that they only had four bottles of claret, and he knew nothing about the rest. Miss Maclean often complained of dreadful pains in her side, and in consequence he and Fanny Matthews attended her night and day. When they were at Powell's he positively declared that he never hurt her by word or deed. He knew the name of the person by whom Miss Maclean had been first led astray, and he thought he ought to have come forward and relieved him of so serious a portion of the charge. If he had not been sure of a verdict of acquittal he would have instructed his solicitors very differently. He had no power to prevent her drinking, and it could have been proved that Miss Maclean had been tipsy as early as 12 o'clock in the day. He believed that what Fanny Matthews had said before the coroner was true, but that now she had made up a *London Journal* statement of revolvers, pistols, seductions, murders, and so on.

Mr Justice Hawkins, in passing sentence, said:—Lewis James Paine,—You were tried for the murder of Annie Jane Fanny Maclean. Had the jury found you guilty of the murder most unquestionably you would have expiated your crimes upon the scaffold. The jury have, however, taken a merciful view of the case, and have found you not guilty of wilful murder, but guilty of manslaughter, in about as cruel and barbarous circumstances as I ever remember to have heard of. When you say from the place where you now stand, that you did not seduce the poor creature, I can only say I believe not one word of the statement. It is the first time to my knowledge that you have ever suggested such a thing, and I do not believe it. If it had been so I do not believe that your mouth would have been closed until after the verdict of the jury was given. During the time her mother was alive you visited her, and her mother disapproved of your visits. You visited her at her aunt's, and if you knew that she had contracted habits of intemperance, it was your duty, with your profession of attachment, to check them. You deceived her brother in the first place by pretending that you were married to her, and under that pretence you went down to Broadway as a member of the family. Her brother had made arrangements to go to America, and it was not until the eve of his departure that he found you were not married. You then solemnly assured her brother, and subsequently repeated the assurance in the letters which have been produced, that you would do all you could to make her happy and marry her. You knew well enough at the time that you could do no such thing, as you were already married, and you were in friendly communication with your wife. I do not believe, as you say, that there was any ill-feeling between Mrs. Wilson and the deceased; but what I do believe is that the mother being dead and the brother having gone abroad, you, knowing that this poor girl had property, kept her from her aunt and every other soul who was interested in her. No sooner had you gone down to Broadway after you had isolated this poor creature from her friends than you made your way over to Worcester, where you had made for her a will bequeathing to you every farthing she possessed. You then tried to get her life in the Gresham Office for £250, and if that proposal had been accepted it would have been £250 more in your favour in the event of her death. Then you tell me that all this was done for the purpose of satisfying her. You really must think people very credulous indeed. I confess, for my own part, I believe not one word you have said in that respect. I cannot search your mind. I can only infer what you thought from what you did. Something occurred to you which led you to write to Mr. Goldingham, asking him to prepare the deed of gift, which you no doubt thought would be more secure for you, as a will is not always secure—it might be impeached on the ground of undue influence. You got this deed of gift prepared, and got her to execute it. At that time she seems to have been in perfect health, as there is not a single witness who speaks to her health having been failing before that time, although it was said that she was fond of drinking and given to taking more than was good for her. She, however, suffered little from that, and was always cheerful and happy, and appeared to be attached to you. You appeared to be attached to her, and made use of expressions when at the insurance agent's which led him to believe that you were a little too affectionate. Possibly you thought that a great deal of affection shown at that time would the more readily induce her to sign more documents to put her property into your hands at a time when she had no friends and no advisers—her mother dead and her brother gone. I wish to draw a marked contrast between her condition when she signed that deed of gift, not longer ago than the 4th of October, and the miserable wretched condition in which she was before another twelve months had passed. How came all that about? You returned from Worcester with this poor girl in a condition in which she had never been seen before—so drunk that she fell down upon the lawn. She went with you to Stratford, and returned to Worcester. You consulted Dr Sheppard, who advised you to prevent her taking stimulants, and yet you did not follow that advice; on the contrary, you not only permitted but encouraged free indulgence. Within a short fortnight after her falling down upon the lawn, when you had gone to London, she was lying helpless at the Shrubbery except for the kind offices afforded by Mrs Porter, who attended her, and who managed by her attention to alleviate in a slight degree her sufferings. She gave her mild stimulants till you came back. You were not in the house 24 hours before you showed Mrs. Porter a bottle of brandy, and insisted upon the poor creature drinking it; for if Mrs. Porter speaks the truth you must have made her drink it. One would have thought, if you had a spirit of feeling in you with the knowledge you had of warning given to you by the medical men, that from the moment you had undertaken this duty you would have taken care that, in her miserably enfeebled condition, everything was done for her welfare; but you did no such thing. When she was reduced to this condition Dr. Beadles was called in, and he recommended that she should have the assistance of a good physician and that she should go to London among her friends. What course did you adopt? You took her in her miserable plight, unable to move and unable to speak, to a lodging-house in Seymour-place—respectable enough, I know, but at the same time it is not the place in which the daughter of Colonel Maclean should have been placed. When you got her there, you told the Powells that she would not be there long, and that she was likely to die. You told her that, and I believe you thought it, and that you would not be sorry for it. You have spoken of your kindness and attachment to her. How did you show it on the first night? You left her alone. How did you show it the next night? Why, by taking from the house her only attendant, and from that time you and Fanny Matthews lived together as man and wife. Then you wanted to make believe that this poor creature had gone to Brighton with you. I cannot dwell with moderation upon your inhuman conduct. I can conceive nothing more atrocious than the exclamation you made on the last morning on which that poor creature saw the light of day—to her you said it was a sin to preserve such a life. Under these circumstances what ought I to do with you, who have, in my judgment, been guilty of a crime next in enormity to the crime of murder. Had you been guilty of murder, most unquestionably you would have been hanged, as you richly deserve to be. As it is, I have the power to pass upon you the next sentence in severity to that of death, and that sentence I think it my duty to pronounce. For the atrocious crime of which you have been convicted I condemn you to be kept in penal servitude for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner, who exhibited not the slightest emotion, was then taken from the dock.

Mr. Justice Hawkins then ordered the costs of the prosecution to be paid out of such of the property as had passed into the prisoner's hands. Before discharging the jury, who had not been allowed to separate since the commencement of the case on Monday week, he complimented and thanked them for the great care, attention, and patience which they had given to the case. The only recompense he had power to make to them was the assurance that he would take care that they were not called upon to serve again for some long time to come.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th, inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Muncherjee Dorabjee and Co.

A quantity of teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., at No. 22, Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich star cut glassware, best plated and porcelainware, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte, by George Butler and Co., &c., the property of C. Mathew, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, toast rack, hotwater curry and vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, salver, table spoons and forks, dishcovers, table candlesticks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, comprising drawing, room, dining, pier, side, dressing and washand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, screens, hatstand settee, chiffoniers, teapoys, bookstand, iron fourposts bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dressing and cheval glasses, a walnutwood cottage pianoforte, by George Butler and Co., pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, carpets, table and hanging lamp, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey dhoties, 8 yards.
7 cases prints.
4 " cotton umbrellas.
100 dozen WmAlex. Smith and Co.'s fine old medoc.

A few articles of furniture of a gentleman, comprising blackwood conversation and sofa couches, round washing and dressing tables, hatstand, arm and easy chairs, glass pedestal, table lamp, hanging argand lamp, &c.

On account and at the risk of Esmallji Currimbhoy—E O—16-18—3 cases cheddar cheese.

AT 2 P. M.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Office, Presidency. 2 Draught mules.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Upper Colaba, opposite the Morley Hall, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a set of English-made solid mahogany portable drawing room furniture, consisting of a round table, 6 chairs, 1 prediou chair, 1 chiffonier, 1 large Brussels carpet, and 1 velvet table-cover, all packed in one case, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, an oakwood cottage harmonium by Evan, a strong double-seated circular front brougham, a grey Arab horse, a sleeping or hill tent in good order, books, &c., the property of H. Clowes, Esq., of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and desert services, a set of English-made solid mahogany portable drawing-room furniture, consisting of one drawing room round table, one half back set couch, 6 chairs, 1 predieu chair, 1 chiffonier, 1 large Brussels carpet, and 1 velvet table cover all packed in one case, camp tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, folding arm and without arm chairs, screens, portable brass bedstead, single and double cots, wardrobe, English mahogany portable chest of drawers, Brussels carpet, large marble clock, strikes half hour, palanquin time piece, opera glasses, Cambay carpet, a rosewood cottage pianoforte, an oakwood cottage harmonium by Evan, travelling beds, table ornaments, flower vases, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, sleeping or hill tent in good order, servants' rowties, boxes, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built double seated Brougham with a grey Arab horse and harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 44, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a light mail phaeton, by Lewis, of Salisbury, in good order, a handsome park phaeton, a strong bay Arab horse, hill tent, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major S T Giraud, the same comprises neat plain thin stem glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated claret mug, cruet and pickle frames, egg boiler, coffee service, spoons and forks, biscuit box, ice pail, muffineers, hotwater dishes, table and piano candlesticks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, card side, washhand and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, low, and mallet pattern, arm and without arm chairs, side boards, whatnot, dumb waiter, tete-a-tete, writing and work tables, teapoy, chiffoniers, hatstands, iron four posts bedsteads, cots, clothes, and gown presses, chest of drawers, wardrobes, towel horses, dressing and cheval glasses, baby's cots, Brussel's and Cambay carpets, table and hanging lamps, screen, wall lamp, a mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, sewing machines, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, pier glass figures, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, books, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Light Mail Phaeton, by Lewis of Salisbury, in excellent order.
1 Do. Park Phaeton.
1 Strong bay Arab Horse.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Also the property of the Rev. A. C. Cane.

1 Strong dog cart and a set of single harness.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public sale in one lot at the godown, opposite the Police Station, at Lower Colaba, near the Jute Mill, on THURSDAY next, the 25th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

One pair of mules of about 650 spindles a side, 1⅜ gauge 1877, (new) and about 3 tons of shafting hangers and pulleys, silver cans, drawing frame rollers, mule clearers, &c.

For further particulars and order to view, apply to Messrs JAMES SCOTT and CO., 26, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th March, at his residence, Mount Tower, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable household furniture, plate and platedware, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., of Clement Poole, Esq., leaving the neighbourhood. The same comprises handsomely carved and French polished blackwood drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, including cretenne lined sofas and ottomans, drawing-room, pier, side, marble top, work, writing, and occasional tables, easy and drawing-room chairs of various patterns, chiffoniers, revolving teapoys and bookstands, rich Brussel carpets, hanging argand duplex kerosine lamps and wall shades, pictures, handsome table ornaments and vases, and a sweet toned square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, eight and eighteen day French ormolu time pieces, together with a choice collection of ferns, crotons, named roses, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view some days before the sale, of which due notice will be given.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst, sale commencing at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra College, near the Alexandra mills, at Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a light mail phaeton with a pair of fast going grey Arab horses and set of plated mounted harness, &c., the property of Nawab Abdool Gamkhan, son of the late Nawab of Sucheen proceeding up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1880.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed by mortgagee, Dr. Ananta Chundraba, to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, in exercise by the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th day of July 1878, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodher Nursey, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling, house newly erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the fort of Bombay on the northern side of the Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 71, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 52, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Bahaji Raghoonathji, on or towards the west by the property of Balram Bawa, on or towards the north by the Government ground, and on or towards the south by the property of Bandoo Patel.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVEE JAMBLEE STREET.

ON MONDAY, 5th Proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 4 p. m., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Narayen Trimbuck, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gapal Dadaji Thuelle.

All that moiety in a piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, in Mandvee, Jamblee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 38 in breadth, and bounded as follows:—on the east, by a passage and the house of Pandoo Narayen Koli, on the west, by moiety of a house belonging to Kanhoba Gnoputrow and public road on the north by a public passage, and a house belonging to Parsee Nanabhai, and on the south by a gullee, and a house belonging to Gunoo Crushna Dhungur.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

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Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding Heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb.	Rs. 75	
10 " " " 150	" 120	

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.	
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6	ea.
7 " by 7 "	6 2 0	"
4 " by 4 " for horses	2 0 0	"

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... " 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

		per doz. Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26
BRANDY—Sazerac de Forge et fils	Qts.	20
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et fils, established 17.9—Green Seal ...... Magnums		98
D	Qts.	50
Do	Pts.	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts.	5-6
Do. do. do. do.	Pts.	3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Mege & Co., Red Seal	Qts.	16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts.	26
H. Sharman and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts.	28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts.	24
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co., St. Estephe	Qts.	14
Do, do.	Pts.	8
Do, Margaux	Qts.	16

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	" 53 8	" 56 8

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 26 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	
Muller Frere's Brandy	" 19 0	per doz. qts.
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac	" 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co. ** Do.	" 24 0	..
Do. *	" 28 8	..

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

BEER.

	per doz.	pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 3 0
Norway Pale Ale	" 4 12	..
Kreusnacher Export Beer	" 6 8	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	" 28 8	31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	" 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HADN,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOVELTIES AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF
THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN.
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES, WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	2 lbs. each.	
F F	11-8	do	do.
F F F	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin 9	per dozen	lbs.
F F	do 9	do.	
F F F	do 10	do.	
	½ do 10	do.	
F	do 10	do.	
F F	do 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.

THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

Sold Wholesale by:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore, J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM Has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Bay Australian Charger, thoroughly broken in, quiet, and has constantly been ridden as a Cavalry Charger, Price Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred Chesnut Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-1 high, splendid paces and perfectly quiet to ride, Rs. 900.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 5 years old, good pedigree, quiet to ride, a good fencer, Rs. 1,000.

A pair of large Waler Geldings, 16-2 high, very handsome, a good match, and broken to harness, Rs. 2,500.

A powerful Black Waler Gelding, 7 years, up to 20 stone, perfectly quiet and steady in saddle, good jumper, Rs. 900.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, fine goer in single harness, Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, broken to harness. Rs. 750.

A well bred Waler Gelding, 16 hands, a broken Charger, and quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

Also a number of fresh Walers just arrived.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th March 1880.

THE MOST USEFUL WONDERS OF THE AGE

TELEPHONES AND MICROPHONES.

INVALUABLE FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, AND FACTORIES.

A pair of Improved Electric Magnetic Telephones, with 300 feet of double Wire	Rs.	50
One Electric Bell to call attention, with one Battery complete	"	50
Microphones; Sound Magnifiers, from	"	10
Batteries for use with the Microphone	"	10
Double Wire, silk covered, 25 feet long	"	5
Telephones for use with Microphone	"	30
One Telephone, one Microphone, one Battery and 25 feet of double Wire complete	"	50

The Telephone and Microphone can be experimented with on our premises.

FULL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9. RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR ORDER ABOVE Rs. 100 CASH.

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CHAMPAGNE.
From Dufaut & Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

	Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Sillery Extra (extra dry)	28 8	16 0
Chateau de Pierry "	29 12	17 4
Ay Mousseux, superior	32 8	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39 8	22 0
Vin de Cabinet [extra dry]	44 0	..
Vin de Reserve	49 0	..

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.
[STILL AND SPARKLING].

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
Bodenheimer	14 8
Niersteiner	20 4
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30 0
Johannisberg, 1868	36 8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50 0
Brauneberg Moselle	20 0
Moselle blumchen [Flower]	24 0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40 0

SHERRY.

	Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
Very Old Pale Sherry	24 0
Very Old Montilla of Cordova [dry and light], specially recommended	28 8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]. A wine of delicious flavour and bouquet	30 0
Manzanilla [real], extremely dry, recommended for Invalids	31 8

PORT.

	Rs. a.
Pure Oporto Wine, Old, rich and full-bodied	18 0
Do. very Old, matured in wood	20 8
Superior, Vintage Port	24 0
Extra Superior, for Invalids, very Old	26 0

BURGUNDY WINES.
[STILL AND SPARKLING.]

	Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
Beaujolais	16 8
Fleurie	18 0
Beaune	19 8
Savigny Beaune	23 8
Pommard	26 4
Pommard, very Old	30 8
Volnay, Old Vintage	38 0
Chambertin	40 0
Clos de Vougeot [the élite of Burgundies]	48 0
RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY [for Invalids]	36 0
St. Hubert du Chateau, Sparkling	38 0
White Sparkling St. Peray	38 0
Do. Volnay	38 0

ITALIAN WINES.
FROM THE ENOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NAPLES.
(Red and White.)

	Rs. a.
Vino, Irpino, Red	12 8
" Sorino "	14 8
" Vesuvio "	16 4
" Capri Bianco, White	17 0
Lagrima Cristi, Red	20 0
" " White	23 8
Pompei Bianco, "	24 0

BORDEAUX WINES.
[Red and White.]

	Per Doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.
Medoc, Superior	7 0	12 0
St. Estephe [fine flavour and bouquet]		14 0
Pauillac [full-body]		14 12
St. Julien [soft and delicate]		18 4
Margaux [exquisite bouquet]		20 4
Chateau Marquis de Terme [classed choice growth]		24 0
Haut Sauternes [very rich and fine]		20 0
Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier Cru, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage, date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Good year. Lalande's Monopoly, Crême de tête		36 0

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
[PRIZE MEDALS, VIENNA, 1873, &c.]
All of Burgundy character.

	Rs. a.
Auldana Ruby, old full-body	13 8
" " very old	15 0
" " White "	18 0

BRANDY.

	Rs. a.
Cognac, 3½ years old, bottled here	20 8
" 4½ " "	31 12
" O. D. V. de Charente, bottled at Cognac	23 8
" E. Vignier, Gassies & Co.'s Silver Vine Leaf	24 12
E. Vignier, Gassies & Co.'s Gold Vine Leaf	26 8
Exshaw No. 1, 37; No. 2	25 0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs. a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22 0
Very old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg [Islay] Whisky	23 0
Very old Blend of Islay, Ben Nevis, and Glenlivet Whisky	24 0
Hollands Gin [Henke's] bottled here	16 0
" " in clear square chrystal Flasks	18 12
Hollands [Henke's] Gin, finest, in Hock bottles	20 8
Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters	20 0
" Bouquet, new liqueur	30 0

BEER AND STOUT AT MARKET RATES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY'S IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.

Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

Hhds. containing about 48 galls. or 24 dozs. are now coming forward for this Season of the undernoted Medocs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls	161 0	172 0
St. Estephe " "	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.

Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old DR'S head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

** Agents:—Treacher & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, & Poona. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	"	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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